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(54) **OPTICAL COMPONENT ASSEMBLIES**

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See application file for complete search history.

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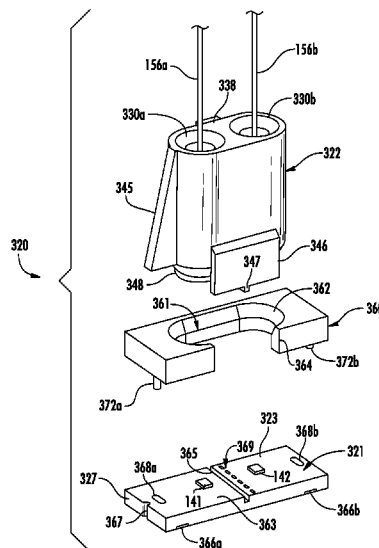
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Primary Examiner — Daniel Petkovsek

(57) **ABSTRACT**

In one embodiment, an optical component assembly includes an active component substrate, an active component positioned on the active component substrate, a collar and a fiber securing device. The collar is coupled to the active component substrate, and the fiber securing device is configured to mate with the collar such that a signal surface of the fiber securing device is located at a predetermined distance from the surface of the active component substrate, and a signal aperture of the fiber securing device is substantially located at a predetermined optical coupling location with respect to the active optical component. In another embodiment, an optical transceiver assembly includes an optically transmissive fiber securing device coupled to and aligned with a surface of the active component substrate using first and second alignment apertures that are aligned with first and second alignment locations of the active component substrate, respectively.

12 Claims, 24 Drawing Sheets



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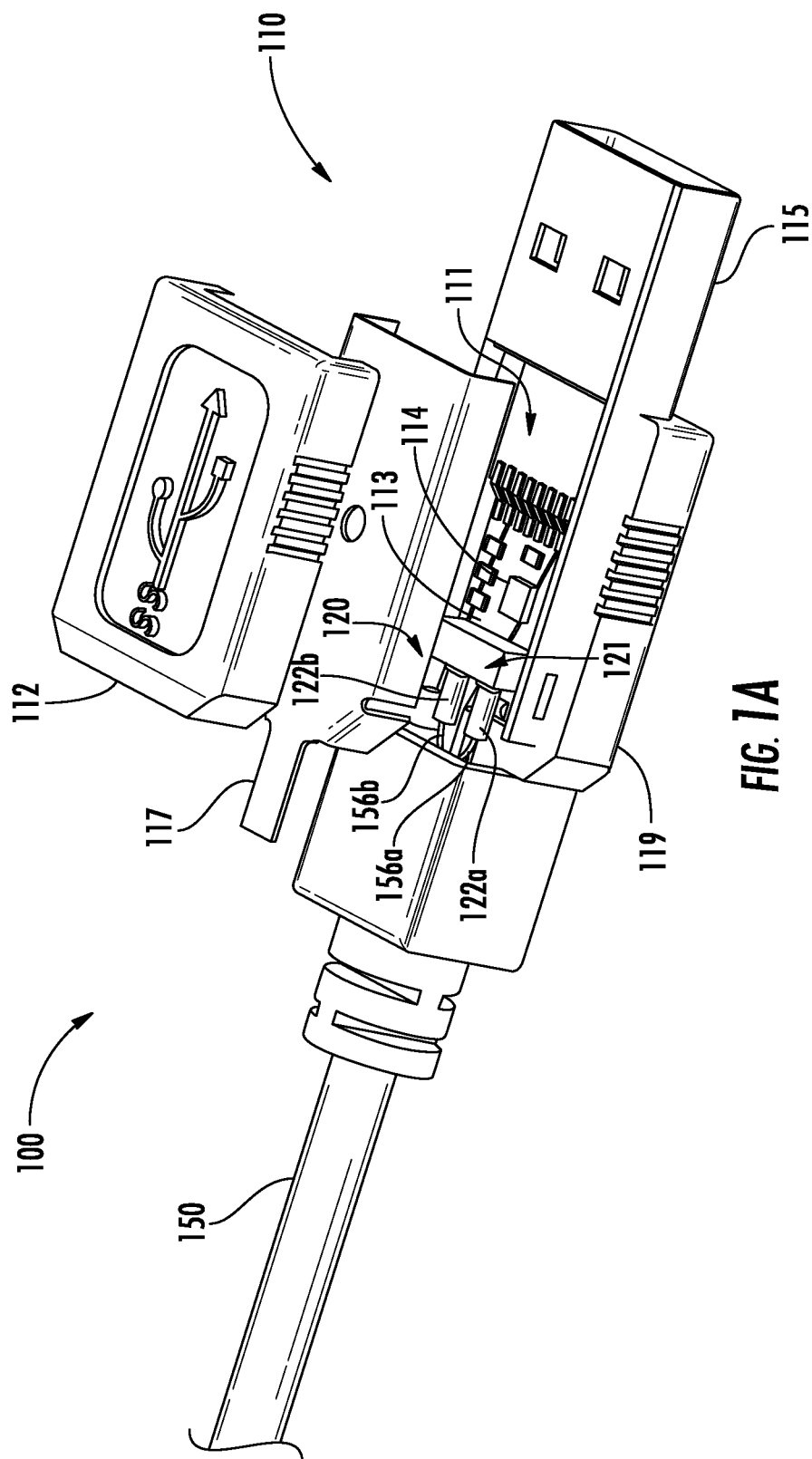
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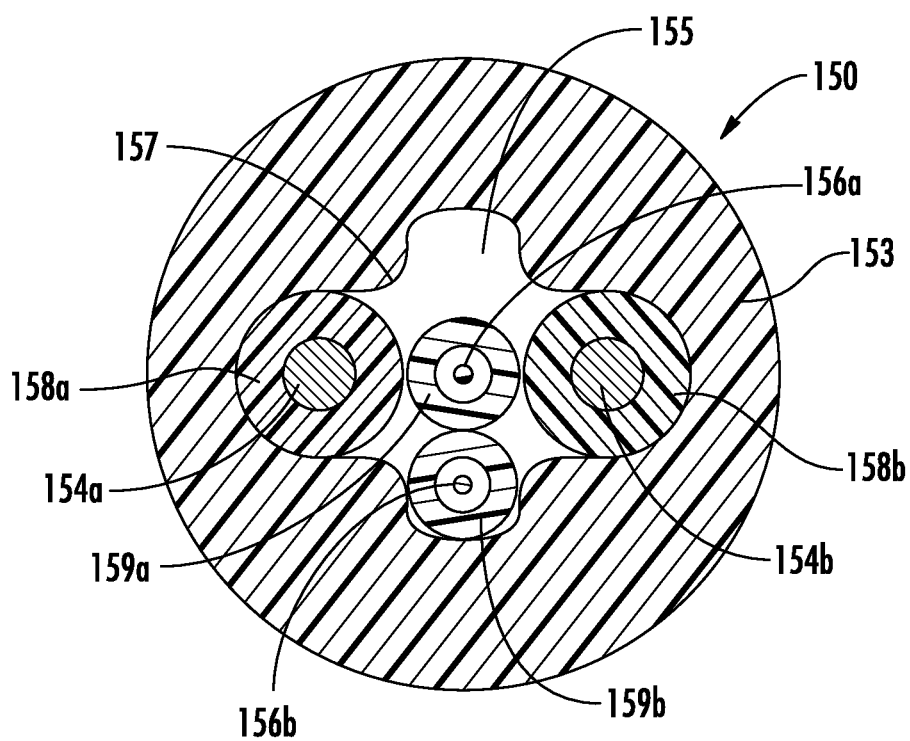
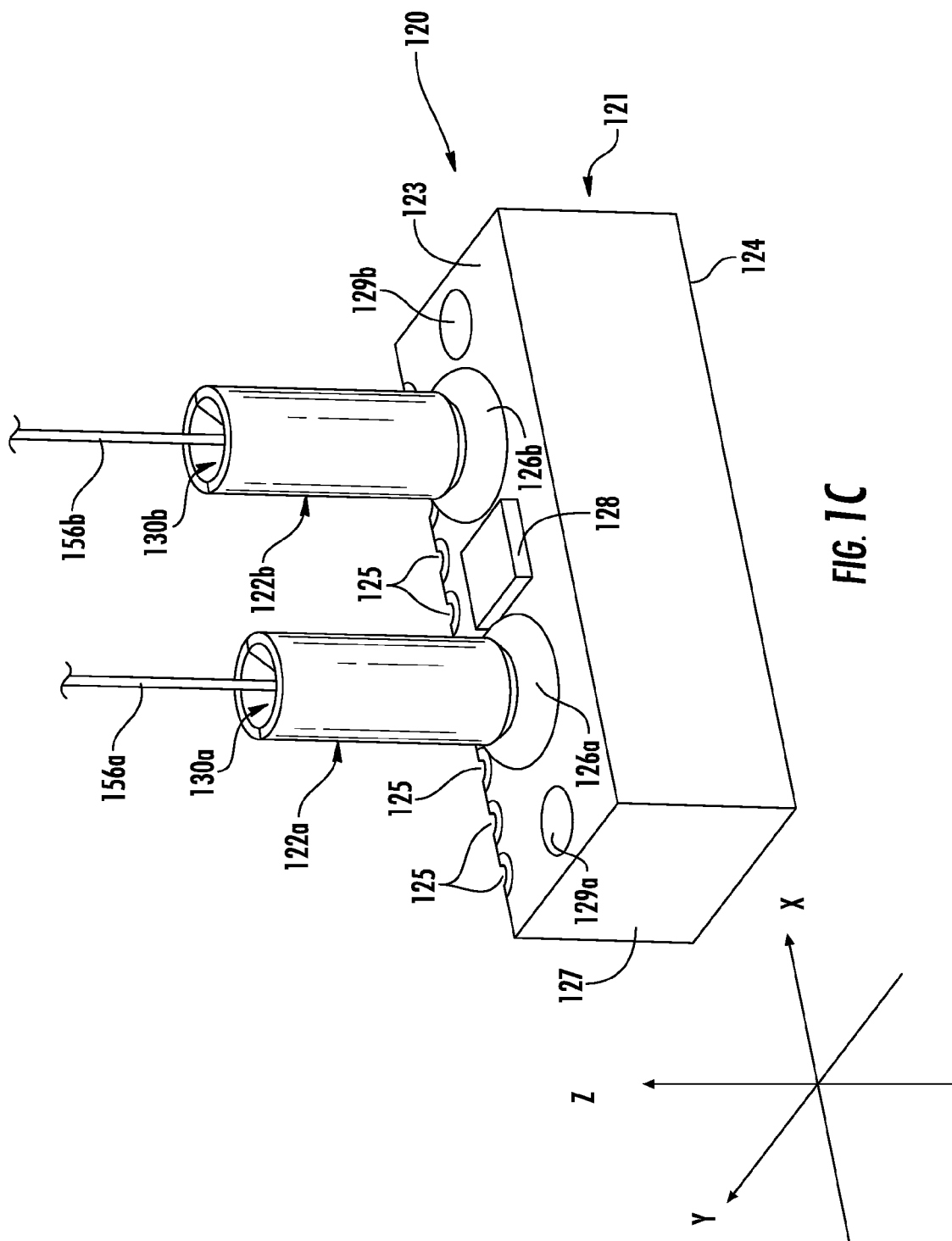
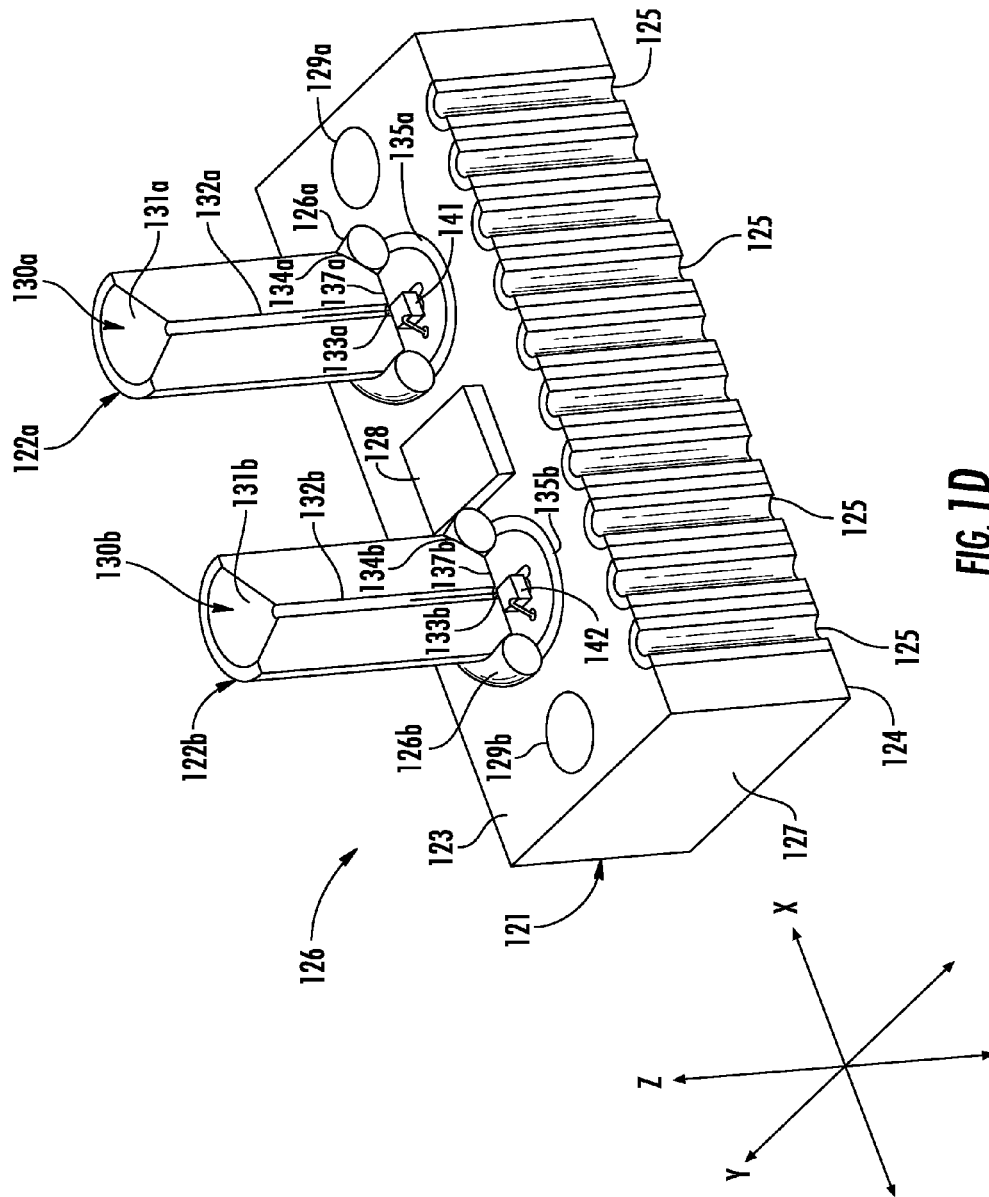


FIG. 1B





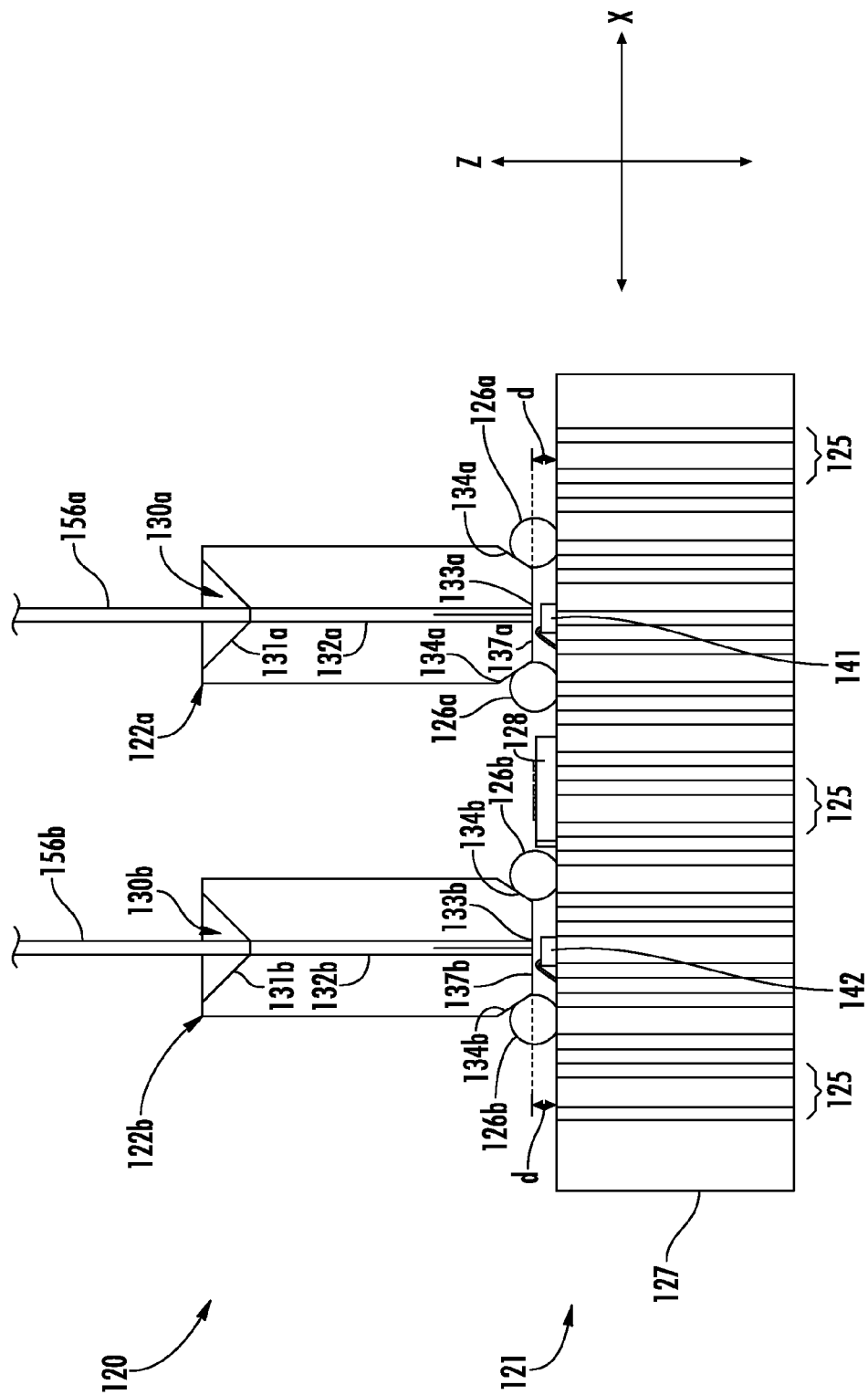


FIG. 1E

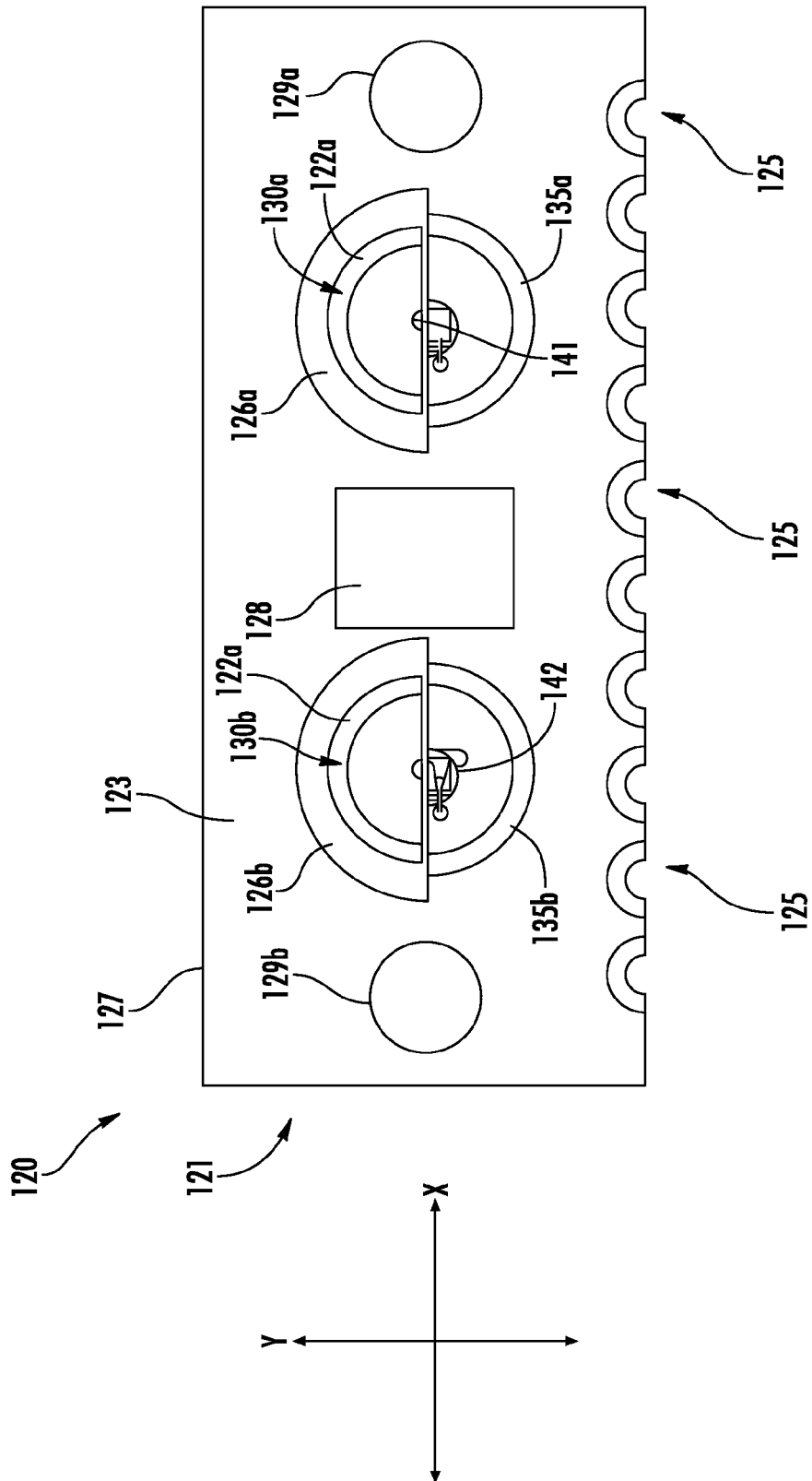


FIG. 1F

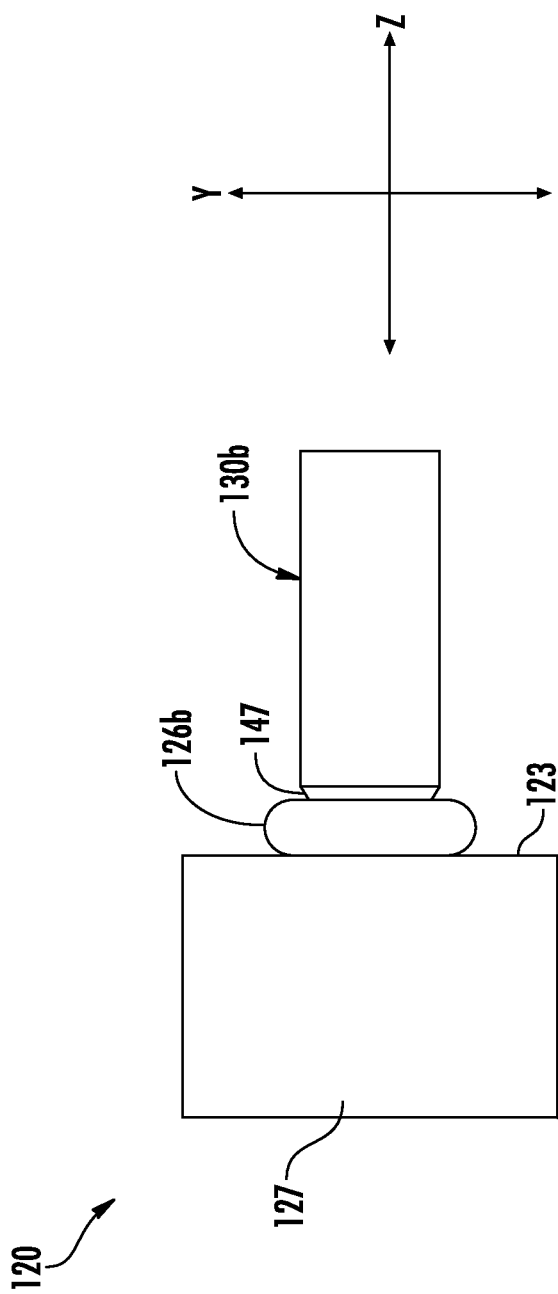


FIG. 16

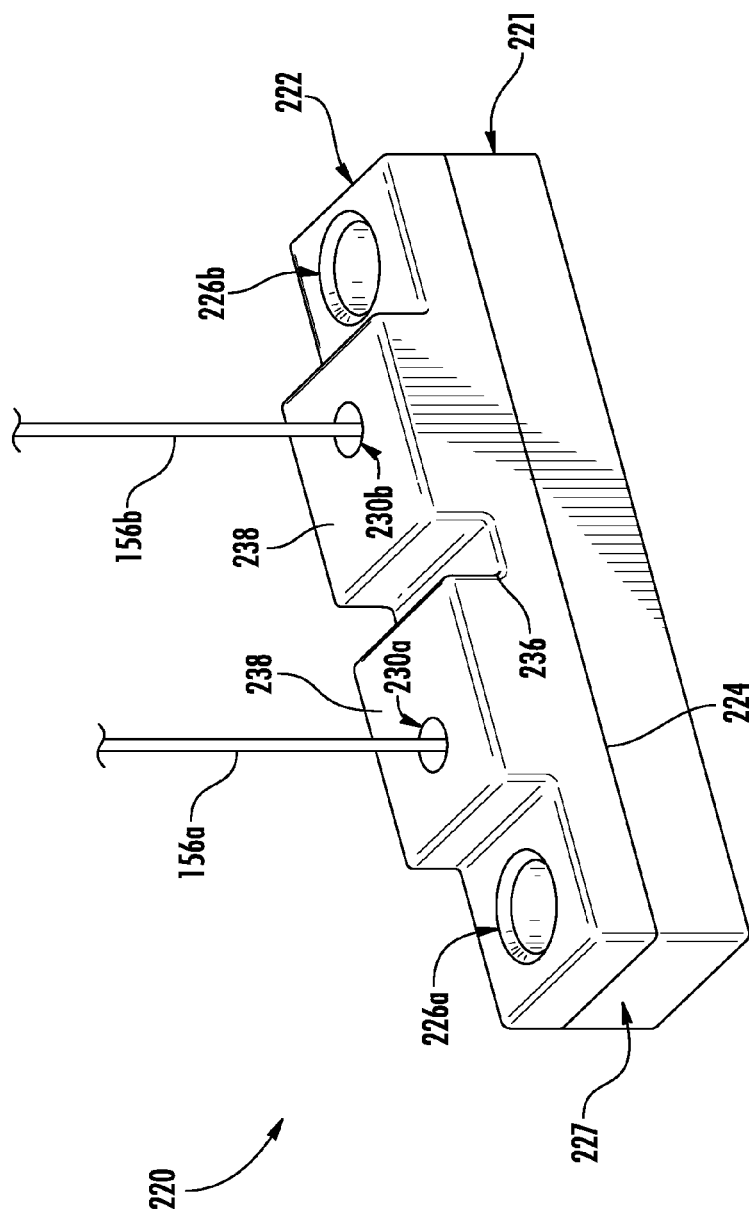
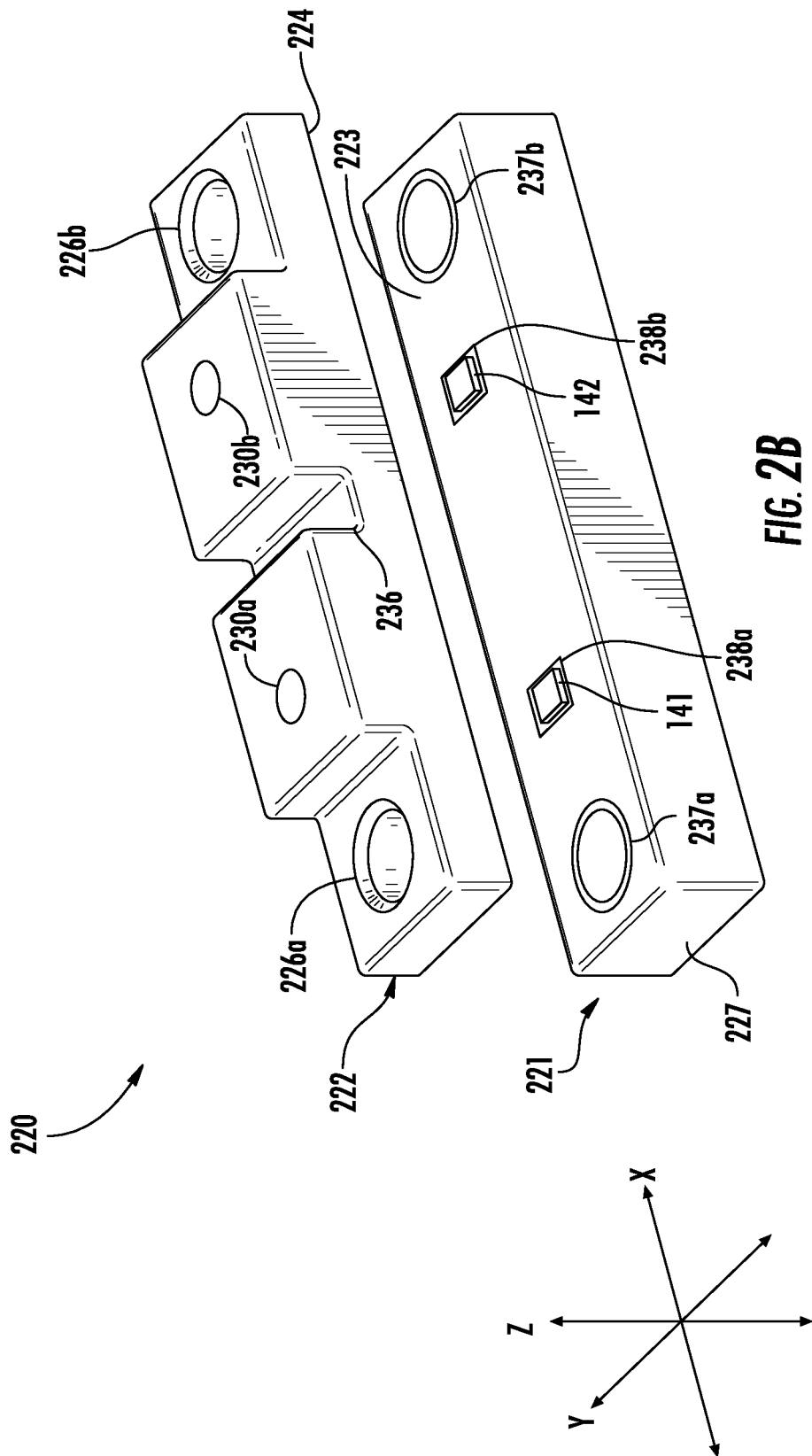


FIG. 2A



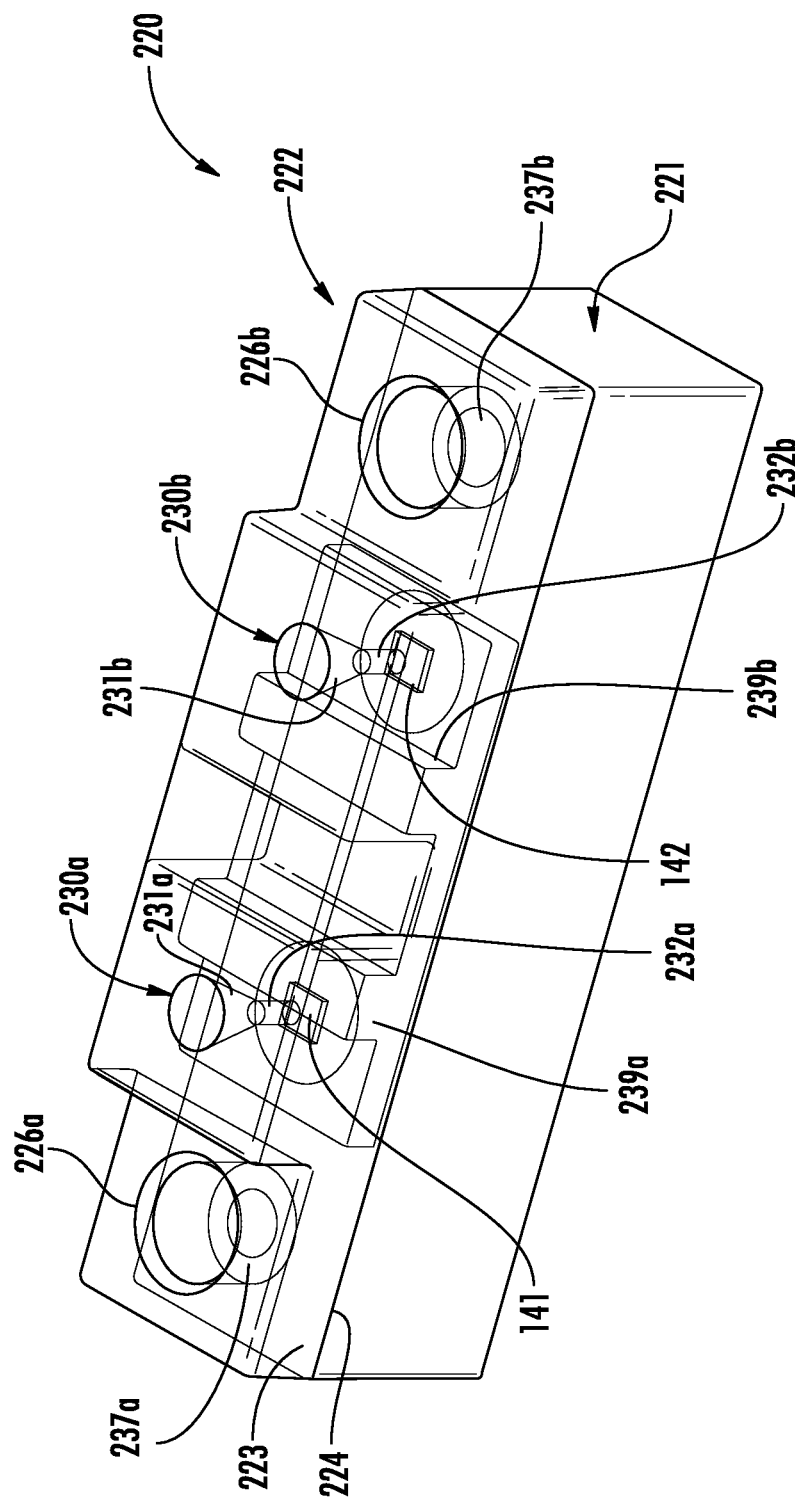


FIG. 2C

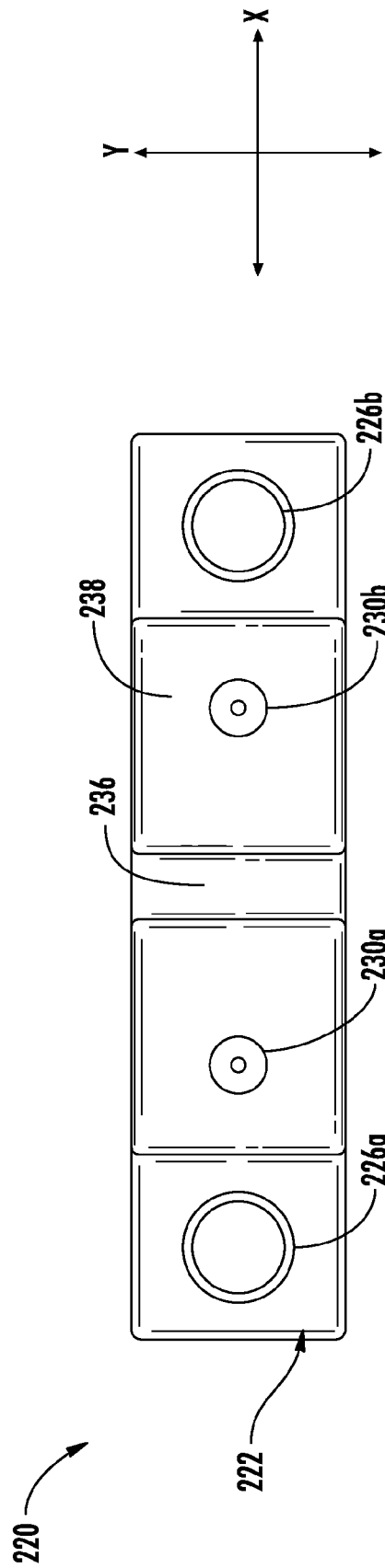


FIG. 2D

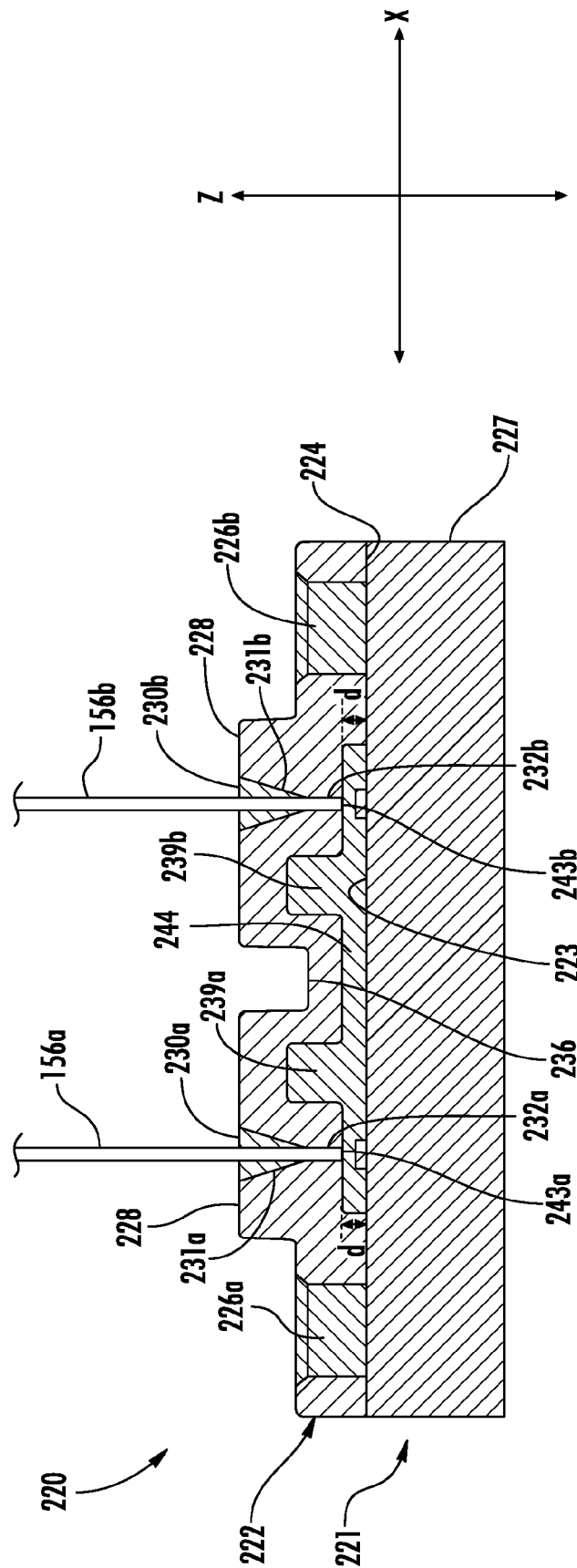


FIG. 2E

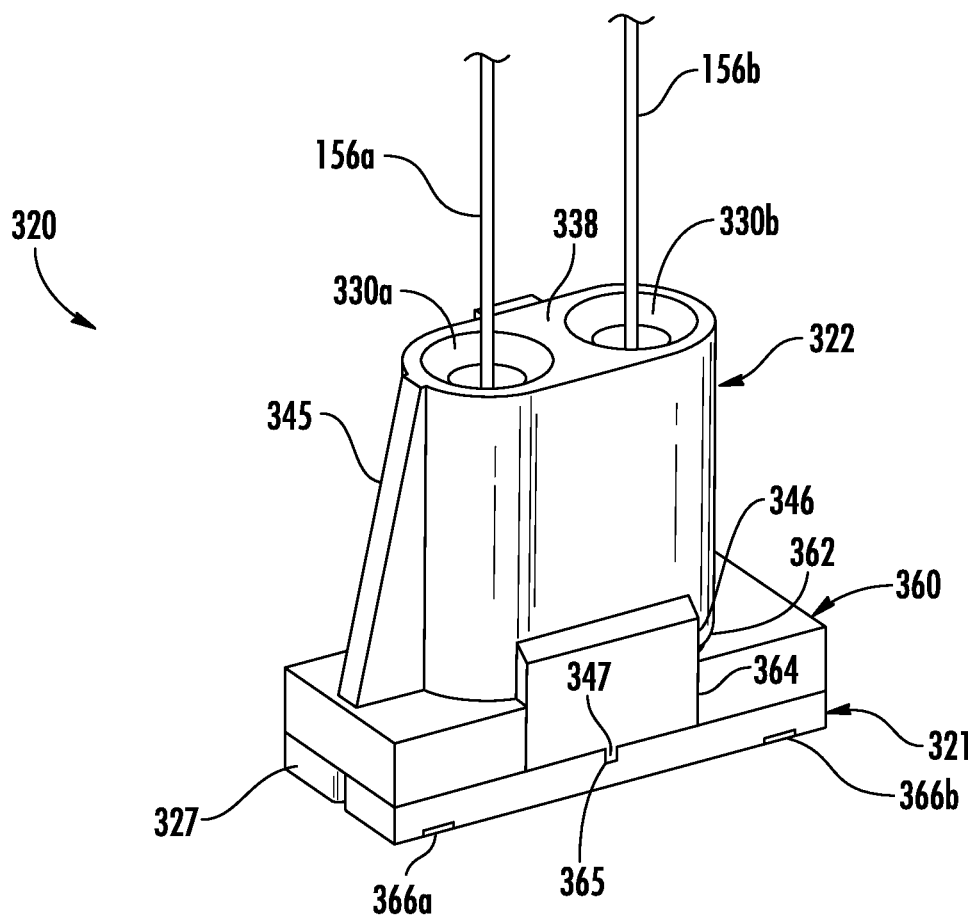


FIG. 3A

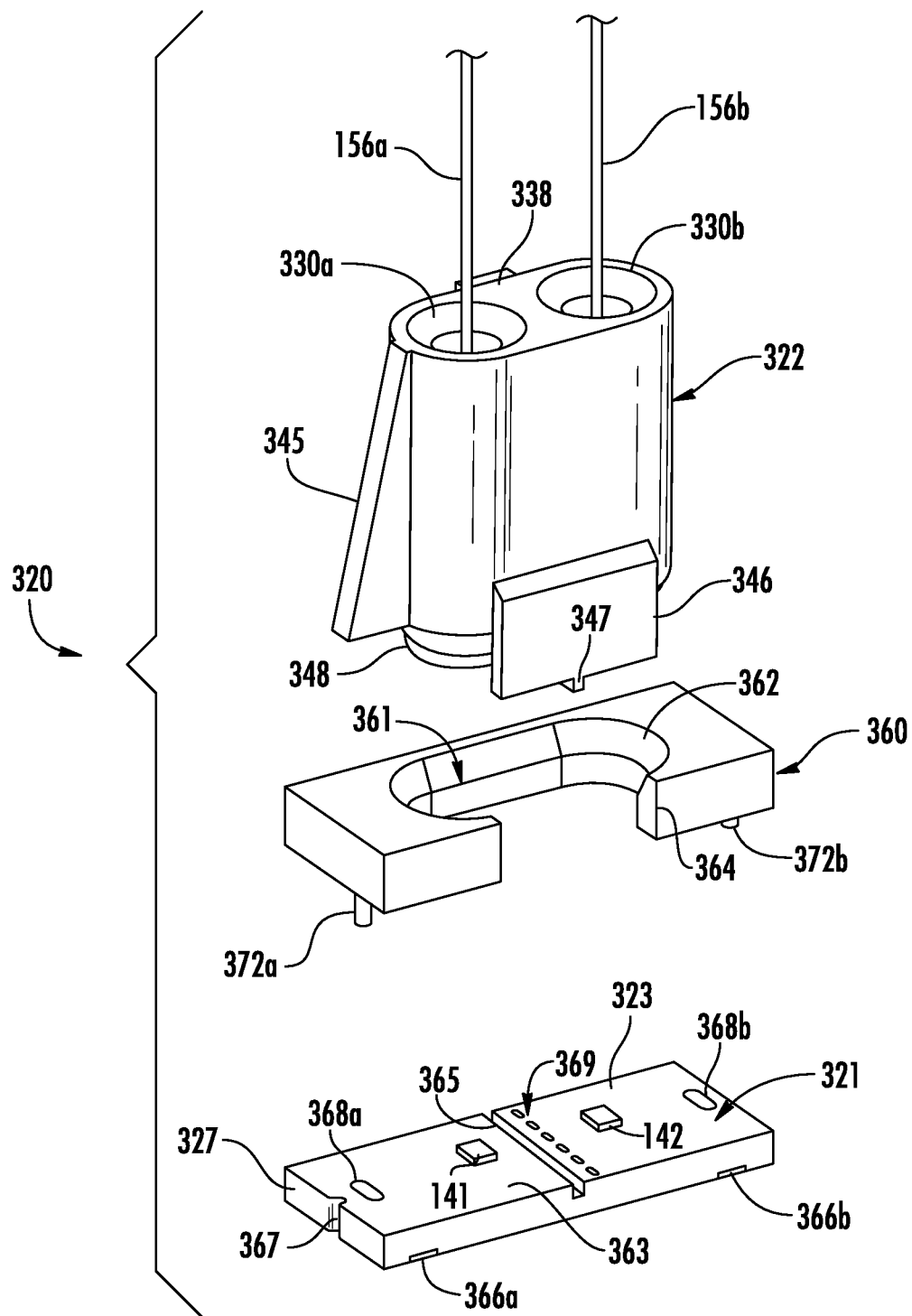


FIG. 3B

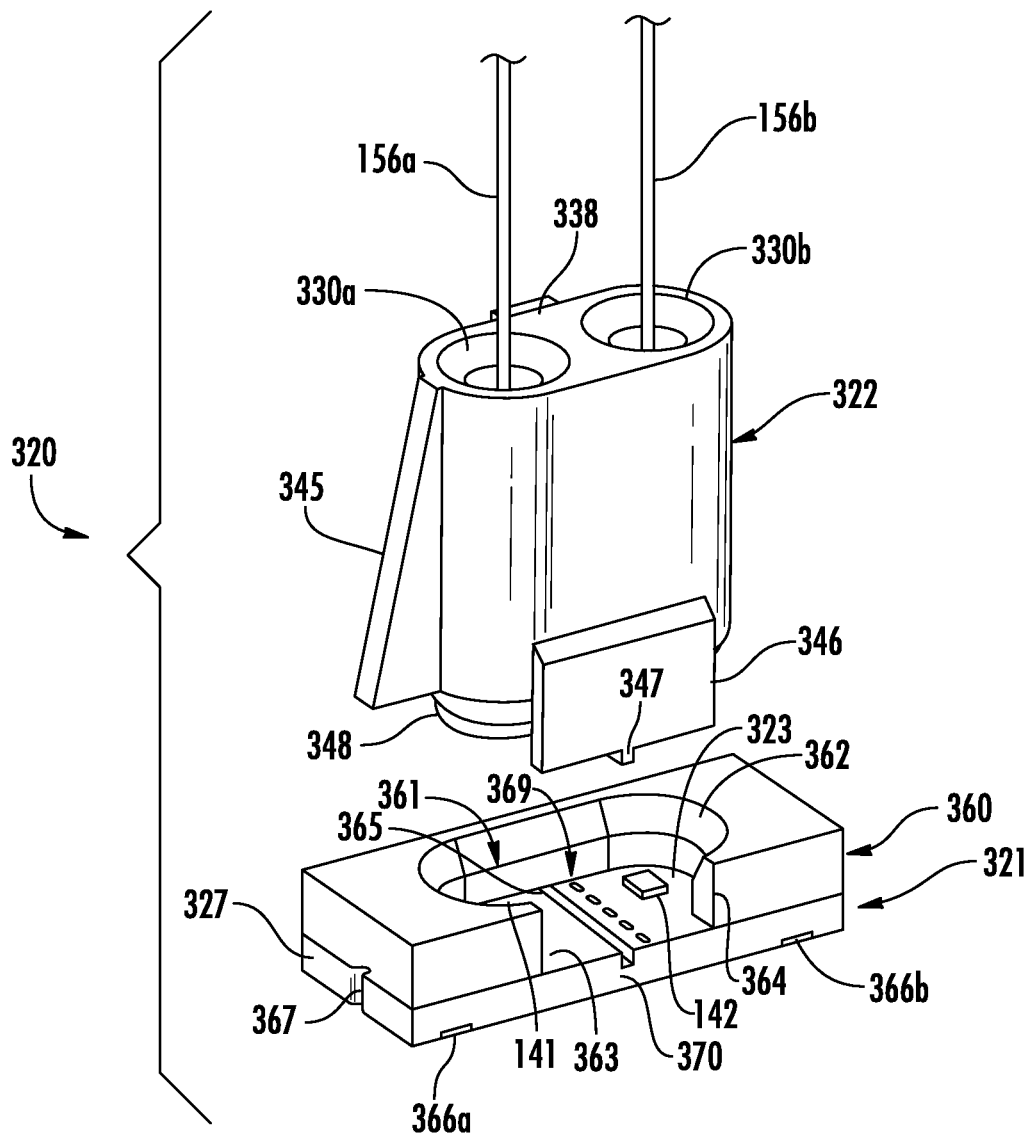


FIG. 3C

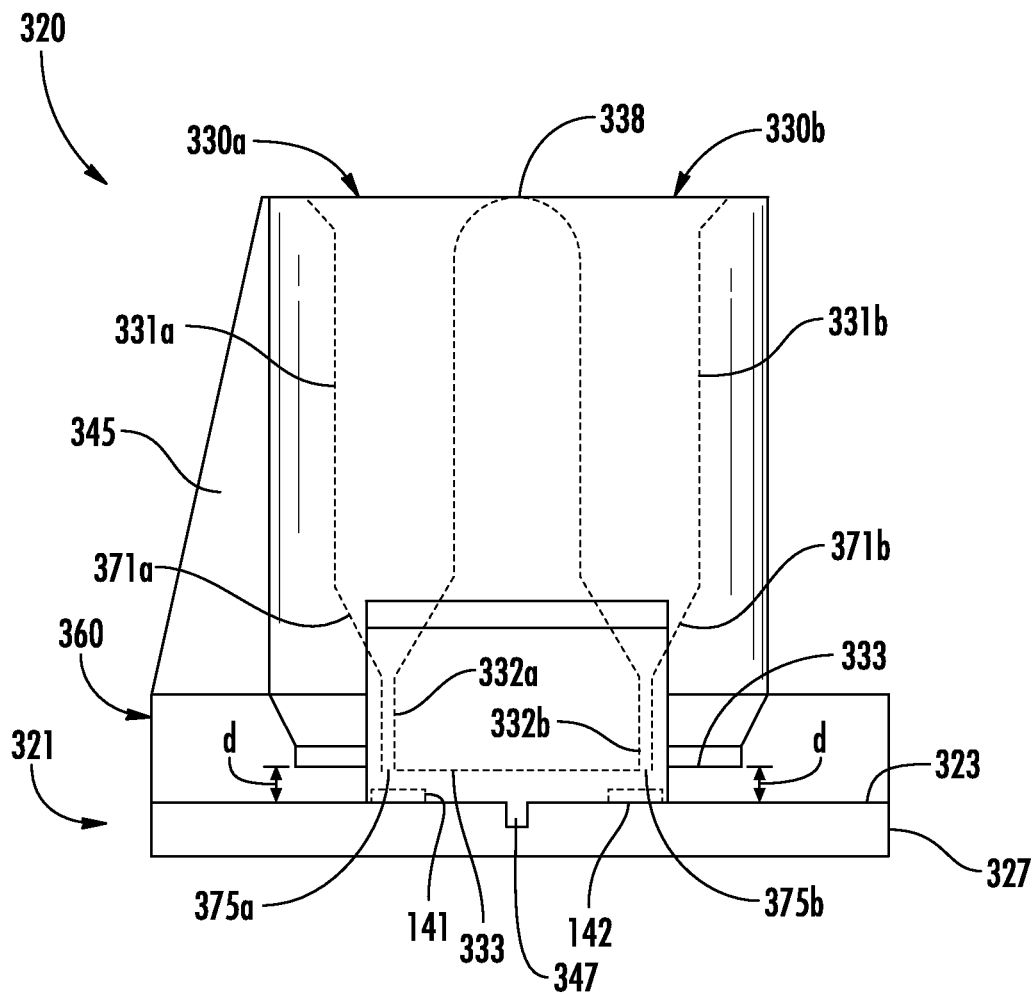


FIG. 3D

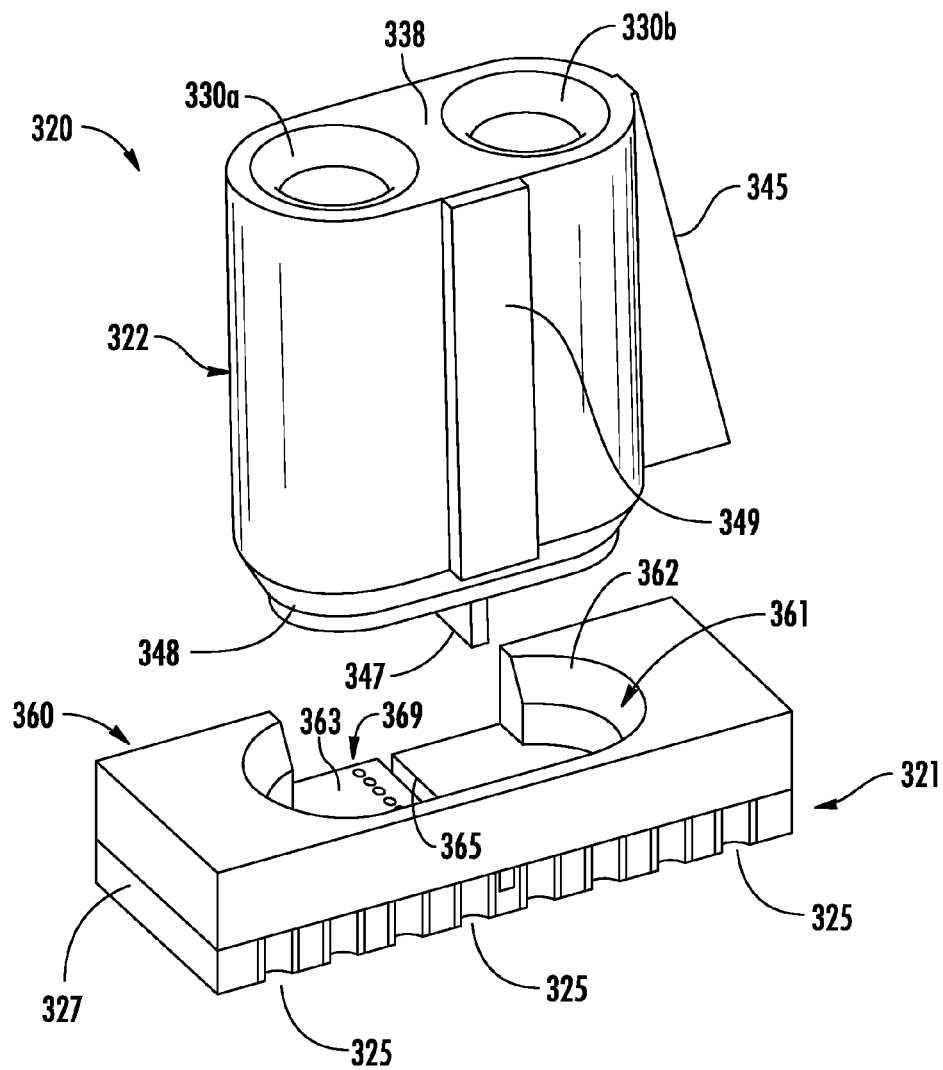


FIG. 3E

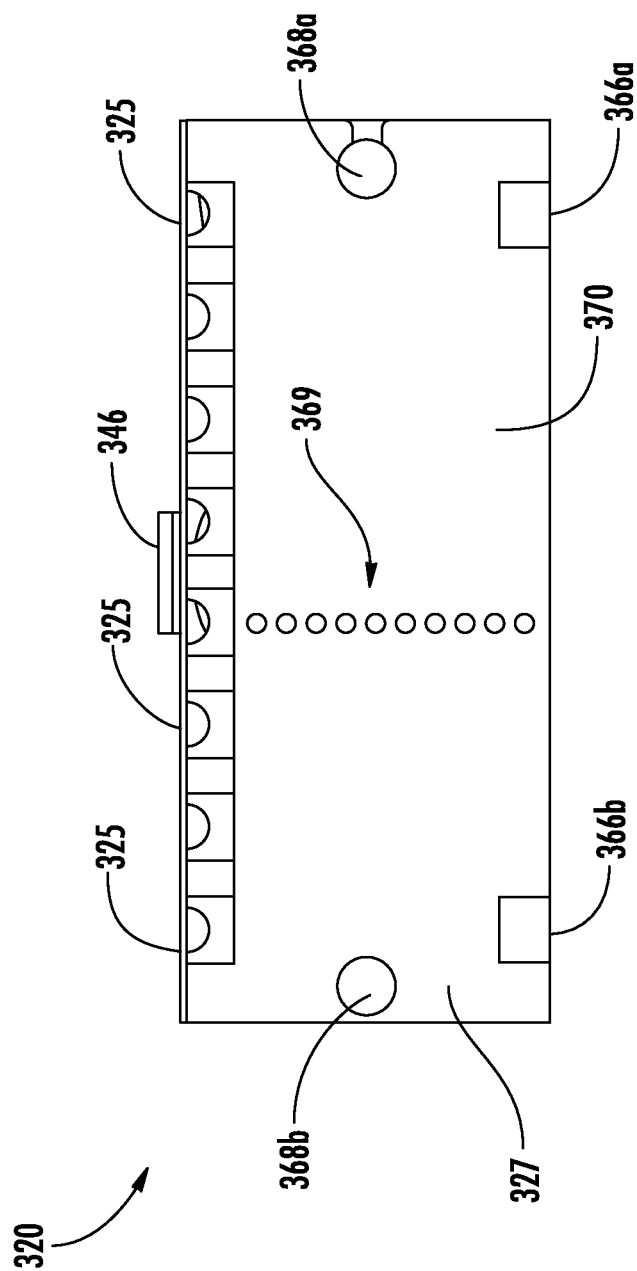


FIG. 3F

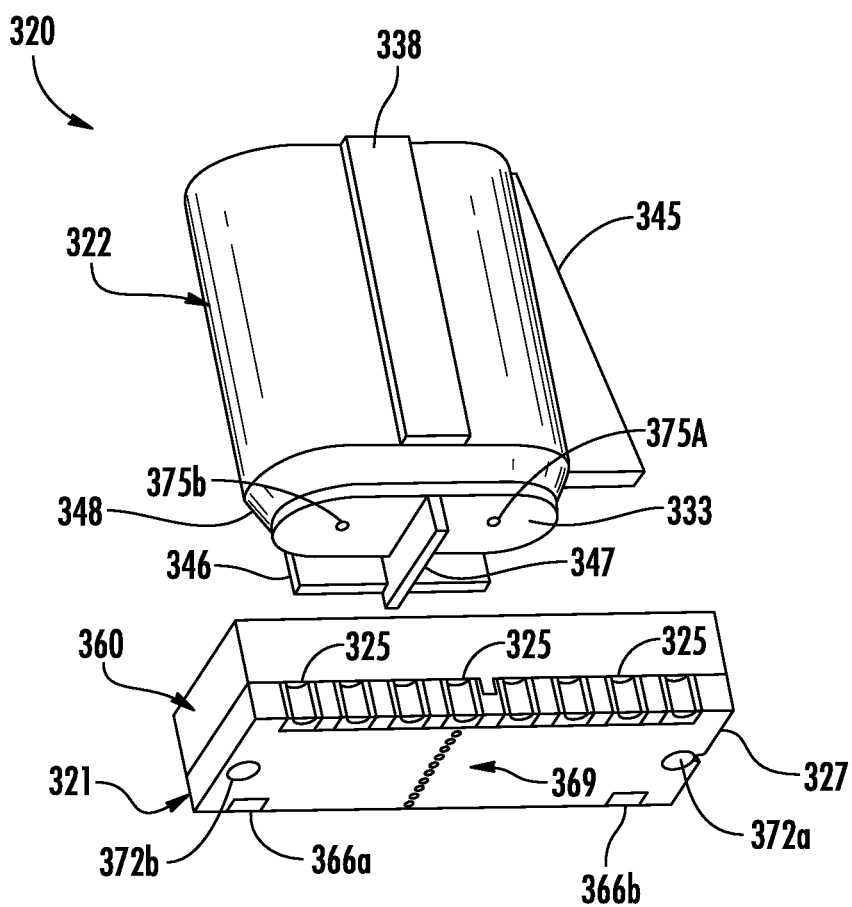


FIG. 3G

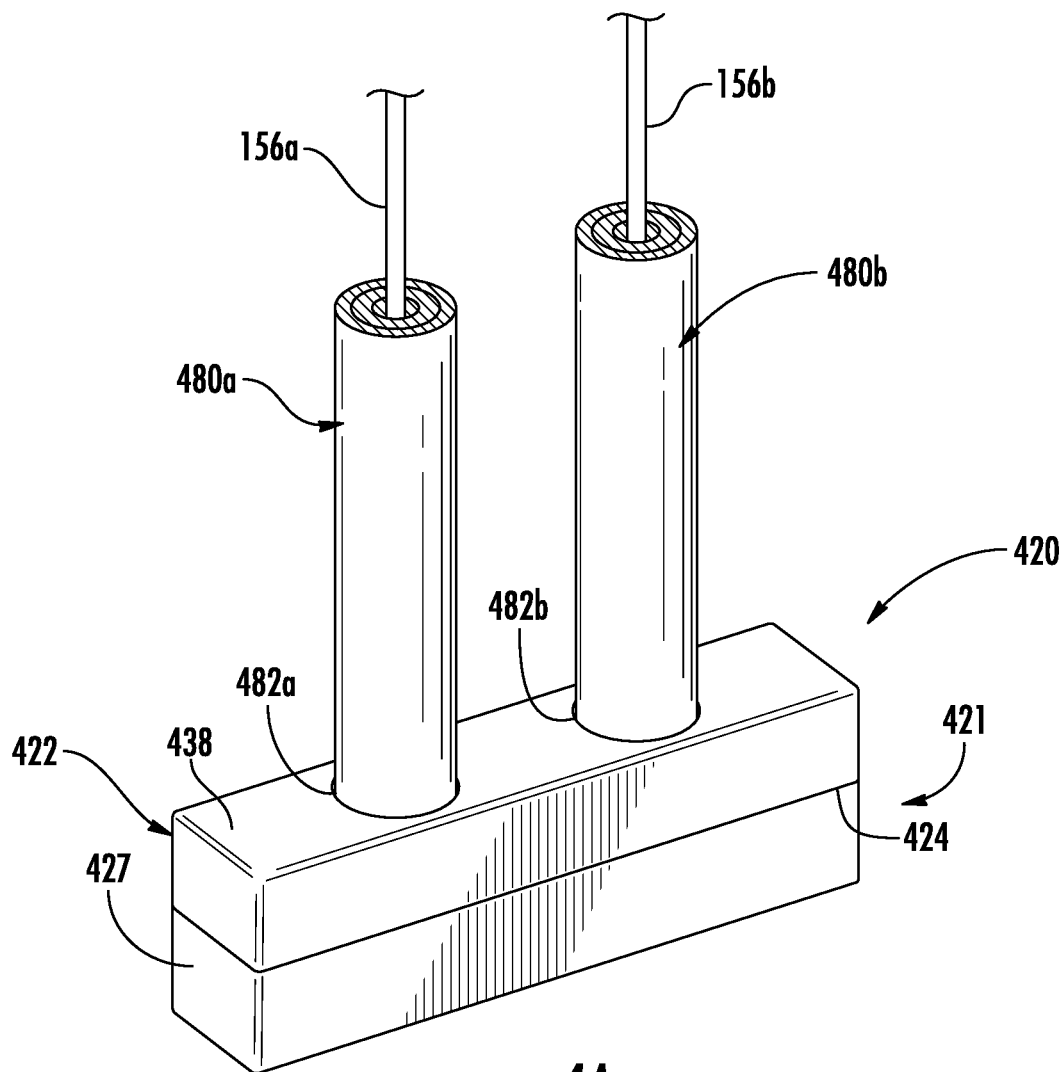


FIG. 4A

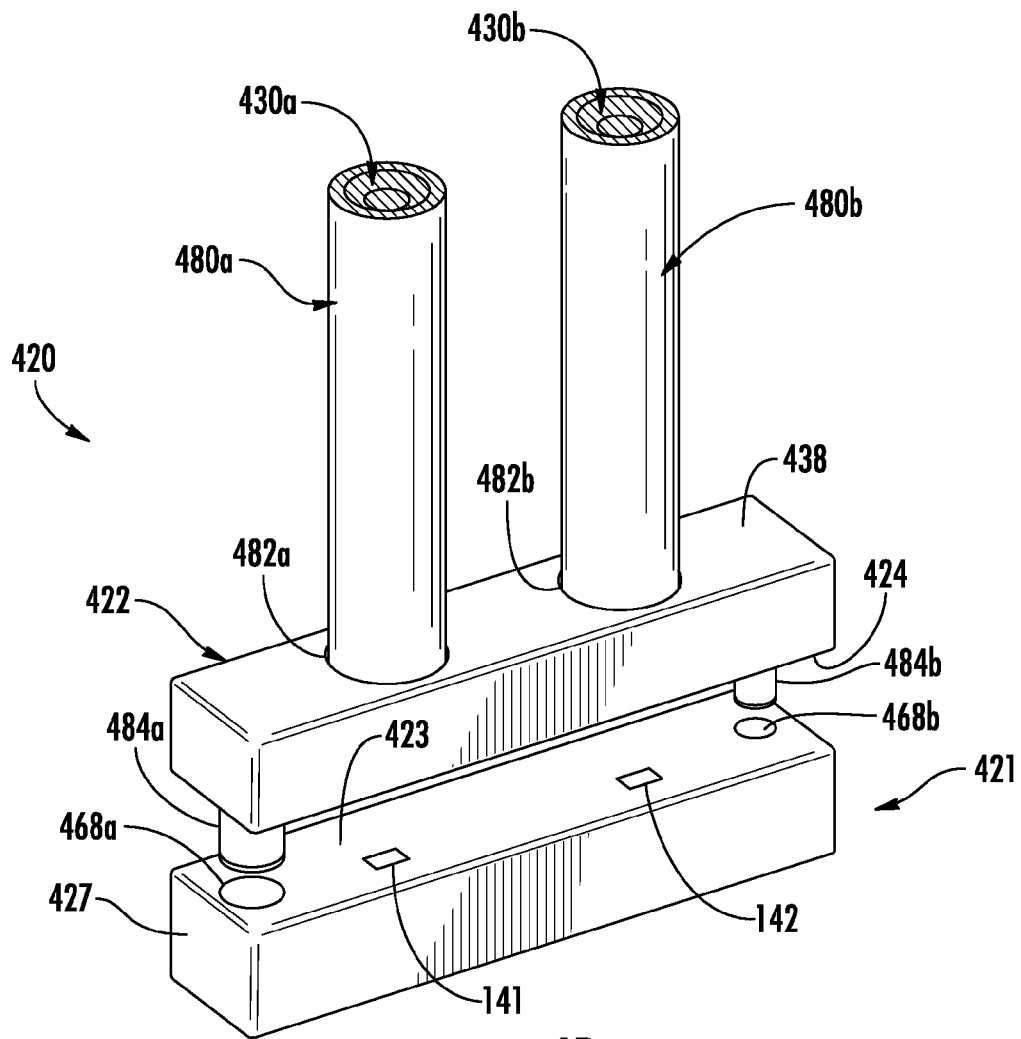


FIG. 4B

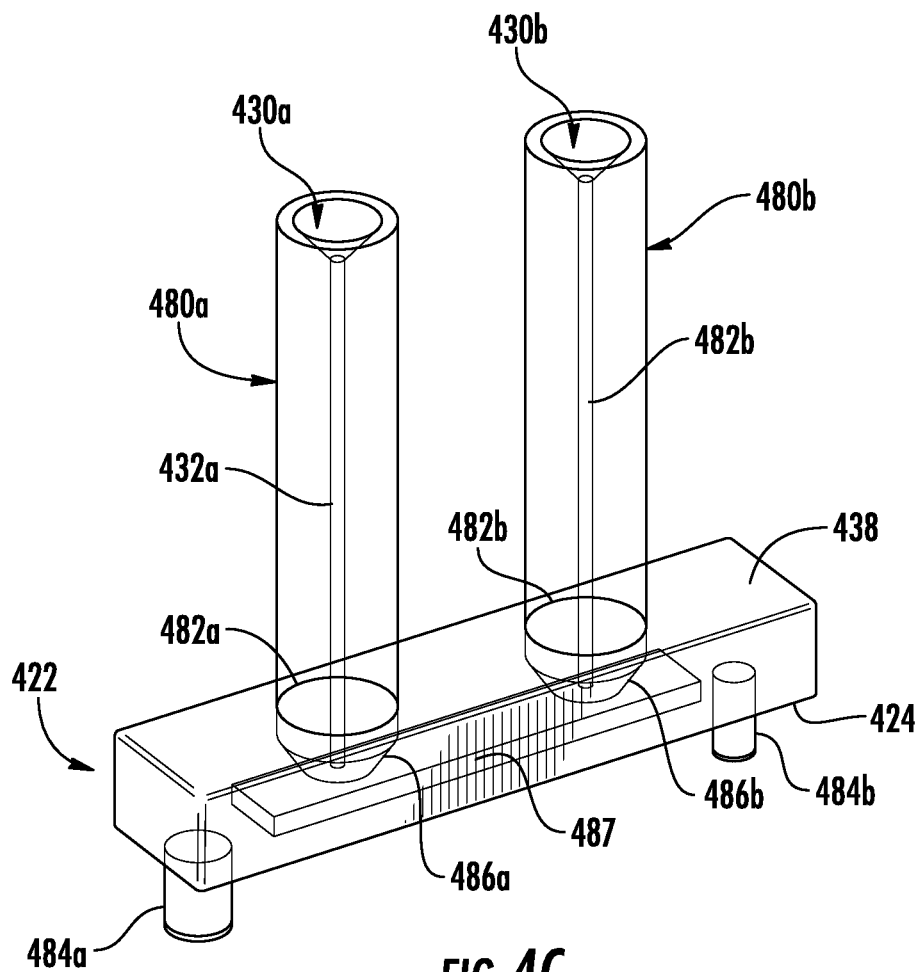


FIG. 4C

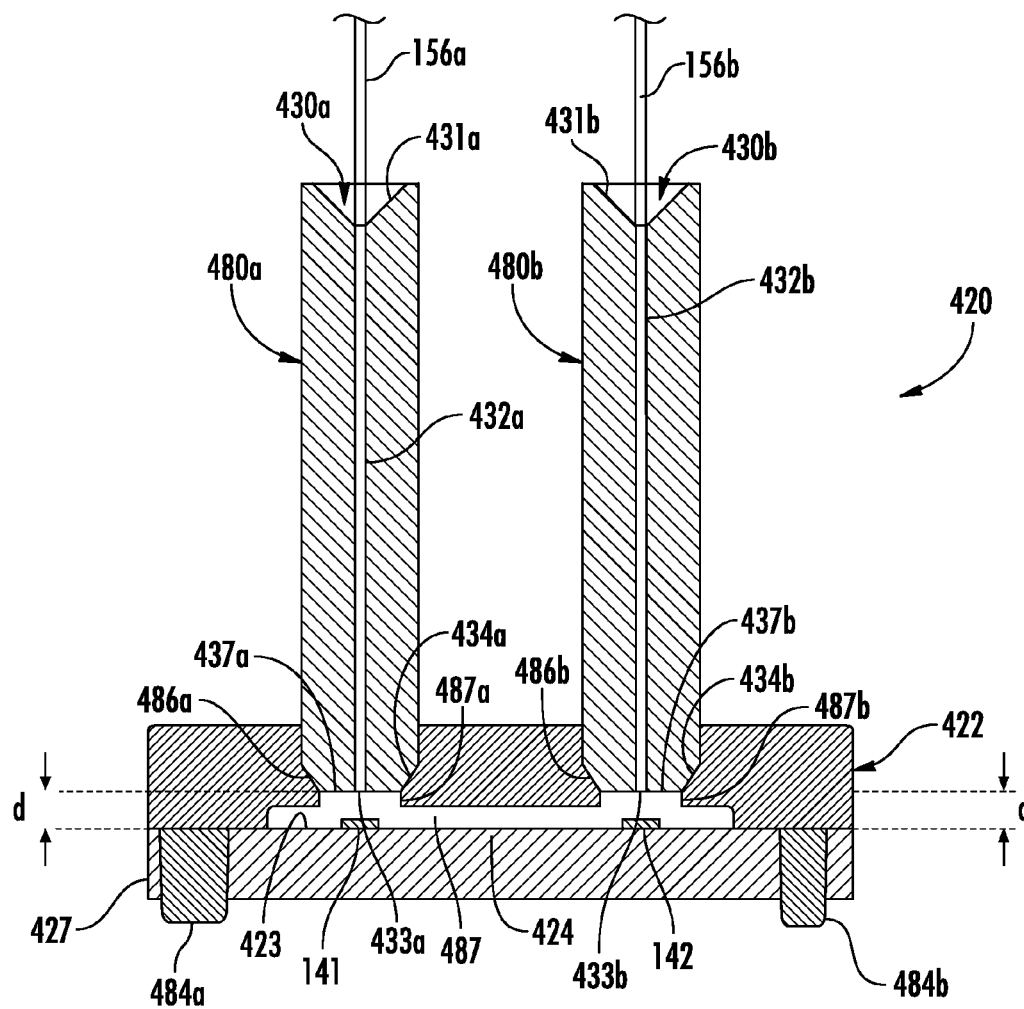


FIG. 4D

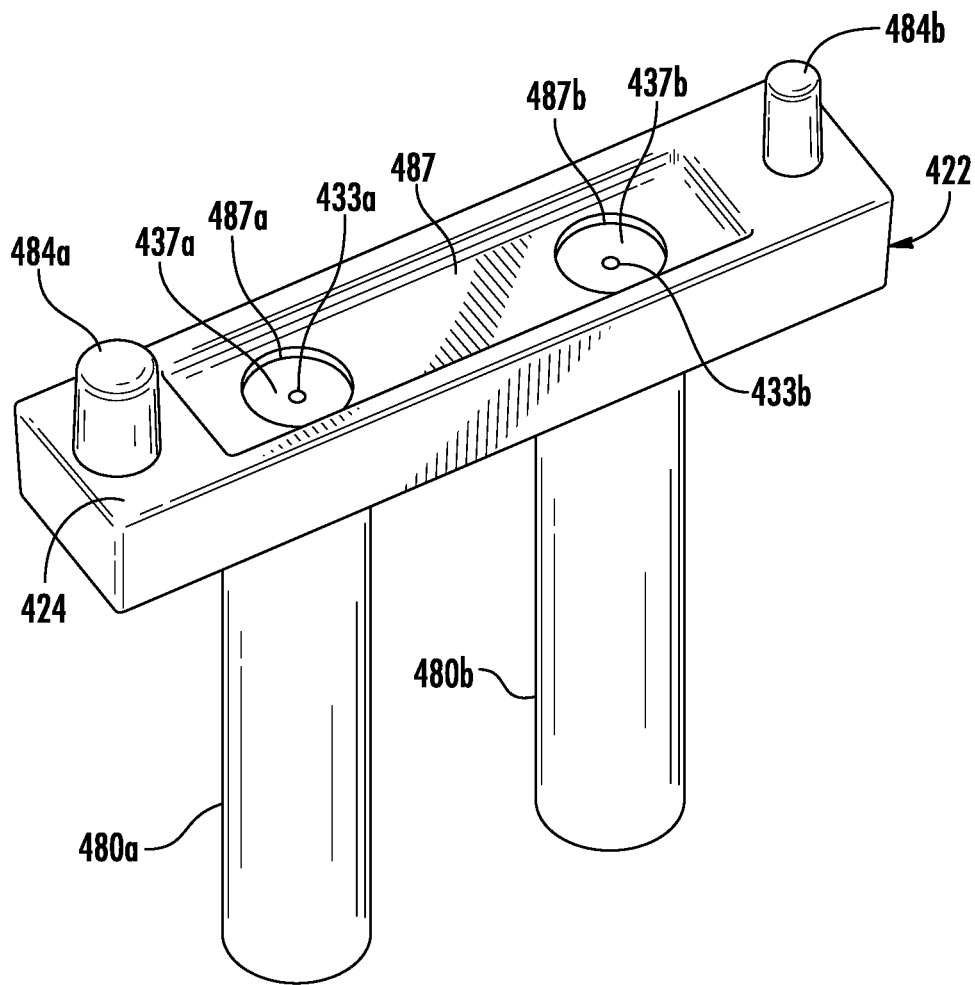


FIG. 4E

OPTICAL COMPONENT ASSEMBLIES

FIELD

The present disclosure generally relates to optical component assemblies for optically coupling an optical fiber to an active optical component, such as a laser diode or a photodiode.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

Fiber optic cables are an attractive alternative to bulky traditional conductor cables (e.g., copper), especially as data rates increase. As the use of fiber optics migrates into numerous consumer electronics applications, such as connecting computer peripherals by the use of fiber optic cable assemblies, there will be a consumer-driven expectation for cables having improved performance, compatibility with future communication protocols, and a broad range of use. For example, it is likely that consumer demand will be for a fiber optic cable that is compatible with universal serial bus specification version 3.0 (USB 3.0). Devices that communicate using electronic communication protocols (e.g., USB 3.0) require an electro-mechanical interface, such as a USB plug. However, conventional fiber-coupled transceivers have industry standardized connections to define an opto-mechanical interface for the installation and removal of fiber optic cables using standardized plugs and jacks.

Accordingly, alternative optical component assemblies, such as optical transceiver assemblies, and active optical cable assemblies that enable electro-mechanical interfaces with electronics devices are desired.

SUMMARY

Embodiments of the present disclosure relate to optical component assemblies and, more specifically, to optical component assemblies having a fiber securing assembly is configured to align an end of a fiber optic cable with an active optical component, (e.g., a laser diode or a photodiode). Features of the fiber securing component may allow the fiber securing assembly to be passively aligned with, and coupled to, the substrate such that the ends of optical fibers maintained by the fiber securing component are secured and substantially located at a specific, spatial optical coupling location with respect to the active optical component. Embodiments also relate to optical transceiver assemblies for optically coupling optical fibers to a light emitting component and a light receiving component, and active optical cable assemblies having an optical fiber(s) optically coupled to an active optical component.

Additional features and advantages will be set forth in the detailed description which follows, and in part will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art from that description or recognized by practicing the embodiments as described herein, including the detailed description which follows, the claims, as well as the appended drawings.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are merely exemplary, and are intended to provide an overview or framework to understanding the nature and character of the claims. The accompanying drawings are included to provide a further understanding, and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification. The drawings illustrate embodiments, and together with the description serve to explain principles and operation of the various embodiments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The components of the following figures are illustrated to emphasize the general principles of the present disclosure and are not necessarily drawn to scale. The embodiments set forth in the drawings are illustrative and exemplary in nature and not intended to limit the subject matter defined by the claims. The following detailed description of the illustrative embodiments can be understood when read in conjunction with the following drawings, where like structure is indicated with like reference numerals and in which:

FIG. 1A schematically depicts a partially exploded, top perspective view of an active optical cable assembly according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 1B schematically depicts a cross-sectional view of the fiber optical cable of the active optical cable assembly depicted in FIG. 1A according to one or more embodiments described and illustrated herein;

FIG. 1C schematically depicts a top perspective view of an optic component assembly having first and second fiber insertion devices coupled to first and second solder rings according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 1D schematically depicts a partial cross-sectional, top perspective view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 1C according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 1E schematically depicts a partial cross-sectional, side view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 1C according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 1F schematically depicts a top view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 1C according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 1G schematically depicts a side view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 1C according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 2A schematically depicts a top perspective view of an optical component assembly having a single fiber securing device according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 2B schematically depicts a partially exploded, top perspective view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 2A according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 2C schematically depicts a transparent, top perspective view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 2A according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 2D schematically depicts a top view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 2A according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 2E schematically depicts a cross-sectional view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 2A according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 3A schematically depicts a front, top perspective view of an optical component assembly having a fiber securing device and a collar according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 3B schematically depicts a partially exploded, top perspective view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 3A according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 3C schematically depicts a partially exploded, top perspective view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 3A according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

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FIG. 3D schematically depicts a partially transparent view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 3A according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 3E schematically depicts a rear, top perspective view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 3A according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 3F schematically depicts a bottom view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 3A according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 3G schematically depicts a rear, bottom perspective view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 3A according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 4A schematically depicts a front, top perspective view of an optical component assembly having a holder device and two fiber securing devices according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 4B schematically depicts a partially exploded, top perspective view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 4A according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 4C schematically depicts a transparent, top perspective view of a fiber securing assembly of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 4A according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein;

FIG. 4D schematically depicts a cross-sectional view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 4A according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein; and

FIG. 4E schematically depicts a front, bottom perspective view of the optical component assembly depicted in FIG. 3A according to one or more embodiments shown and described herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Some aspects of the present disclosure are directed to optical component assemblies, optical transceiver assemblies and active optical cable assemblies. According to various embodiments, the optical component assemblies, the optical transceiver assemblies and the active optical cable assemblies described herein may utilize cost effective means to accurately position optical fibers relative to active components (e.g., photodiodes or laser diodes of a transceiver circuit) by passive alignment means. Embodiments described herein utilize a fiber securing assembly having an alignment component to precisely guide and position an end of an optical fiber relative to the active component in x-, y-, and z-axis directions.

Embodiments may be utilized in, or otherwise related to, active optical cable assemblies that communicatively couple a host device to a client device, such as an electro-optical cable, wherein electrical signals generated by a host or client device are converted to optical signals by a transceiver circuit and transmitted over one or more optical fibers. Optical signals received by a host or client end of the active optical cable assembly are converted from optical signals into electrical signals by the transceiver circuit, wherein the electrical signals are then provided to the host or client device. Although embodiments may be illustrated and described within the context of the USB 3.0 standard, embodiments are not limited thereto. It is contemplated that embodiments may be implemented in future standards of USB, as well as other communication protocols. Optical component assemblies, optical

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transceiver assemblies, and active optical cable assemblies will be described in further detail herein with specific reference to the appended figures.

Generally speaking, due to the high data rates of USB 3.0 (e.g., 4.8 Gb/s), the cable length of reasonably-sized, traditional passive electrical conductor cable assemblies are limited to about 3 meters or less due to skin and dielectric losses intrinsic to electrical conductors and dielectric materials. Further, conductor cables that are compatible with USB 3.0 at the specified distance of 3 meters are very bulky and put significant stress on the small connectors that are used on laptops and consumer devices, such as cameras or camcorders. Because of these limitations, there may be interest in a fiber optic cable for use with USB 3.0. A fiber optic cable may be dramatically thinner, more flexible, easier to carry for portable use, and may put much less stress on the connectors used in small, handheld devices. Additionally, a fiber optic cable assembly may comprise cable lengths of 100+ meter spans, allowing USB 3.0 protocols (as well as other protocols) to be used in markets such as video delivery and thin-client computing.

One embodiment of an active optical cable assembly 100 is illustrated in FIG. 1A. The active optical cable assembly 100 generally comprises a connector 110 and a fiber optic cable 150. A second connector (not shown) is at an opposite end of the fiber optic cable 150 from the connector 110 and includes the same components and configurations as the illustrated connector 110. The connector 110 may further comprise a top connector housing 112, a body 119, a shield 117, and a male connector end 115. It should be understood that the connector 110 may take on a variety of configurations, and that embodiments are not limited to the physical configurations of the connector 110 illustrated in FIG. 1A. For example, the male connector end may be configured as a female connector end in some embodiments, or may possess a different configuration when the active optical cable is implemented in a system that uses a communication protocol other than USB (e.g., Firewire, Thunderbolt, etc.). Accordingly, it should also be understood that no limitations are intended by the depiction of male and female connector configurations depicted in the figures.

An active circuit 111 may be positioned within the body 119 and covered by the shield 117 and the top connector housing 112. As illustrated in FIG. 1A, optical fibers 156a and 156b are mechanically coupled to the active circuit 111. The active circuit 111 may be operable to convert electrical and optical signals to provide communication between a host device and a client device over the active optical cable assembly 100 using the USB 3.0 standard in one embodiment. In the illustrated embodiment, the active circuit 111 generally comprises an optical component assembly 120, a mother printed circuit board 113, and an active integrated circuit 114. The active circuit 111 is configured to convert between the electrical and optical signals. The optical component assembly 120, and the active integrated circuit 114, may be mounted on the mother printed circuit board 113 and positioned within the body 119 of the connector 110.

FIG. 1A illustrates the active circuit 111 as comprising an optical component assembly 120 that is separate from the active integrated circuit 114. However, it is contemplated that the components of both the optical component assembly 120 and the active integrated circuit 114 may be provided in a single assembly (e.g., the active integrated circuit 114 may also be included as a component on the optical component assembly 120).

As described in more detail below, the optical component assembly 120 generally comprises an active component

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assembly **121**, one or more active components (not shown in FIG. **1A**), and a fiber securing assembly **122a/122b**. The fiber securing assembly **122a/122b** is utilized to precisely locate the ends of the optical fibers **156a**, **156b** to the active optical components of the optical component assembly **120** in the x-, y-, and z-axis directions by passive alignment. In one embodiment, the ends of the optical fibers **156a**, **156b** are within ± 40 μm in x-, y-, and z-axis directions. As described and illustrated herein, the fiber securing assembly may take on a variety of configurations.

Any suitable fiber optic cable may be utilized for the optical fiber attach. Referring now to FIG. **1B**, one non-limiting example of the fiber optic cable **150** is illustrated schematically in cross section. It should be understood that other fiber optic cable configurations may be utilized, including those with more or fewer optical fibers, as well as those with more or fewer conductors. The exemplary fiber optic cable **150** includes a polymer jacket **153** having an outer periphery and an inner periphery with the inner periphery defining a channel **155**. The channel **155** is the same as an optical fiber envelope. The polymer jacket **153** may surround the channel **155** and the channel **155** may extend the entire length of the fiber optic cable **150**. The fiber optic cable **150** further comprises a plurality of conductors **154a**, **154b** (e.g., electrically conductive wires) that may supply power to peripheral devices. The two conductors **154a**, **154b** are capable of electrically coupling the host active circuit to the client active circuit. For example, the two conductors **154a**, **154b** may receive and provide a voltage and a ground reference potential. The two conductors **154a**, **154b** may be made of a conductive material, such as copper. It should be understood that additional conductors may be utilized to transmit additional electrical signals through the fiber optic cable **150**. In one embodiment, no conductors may be present within the fiber optic cable. The conductors **154a**, **154b** may be surrounded by an insulating material **158a**, **158b**, respectively. It is not a requirement that the conductors **154a**, **154b** be surrounded by an insulating material **158a**, **158b**.

Data-carrying buffered optical fibers **156a**, **156b** are also included within the fiber optic cable **150**. Optical fiber **156a** may be configured to propagate optical signals in a first direction, and optical fiber **156b** may be configured to propagate optical signals in a second direction. In another embodiment, the optical fiber **156a** may comprise a plurality of optical fibers, and optical fiber **156b** may also comprise a plurality of optical fibers configured to propagate optical signals in a first direction and second direction, respectively. In yet another embodiment, a single optical fiber (or a plurality of optical fibers) may be included in the fiber optic cable **150**. The single optical fiber may be configured to propagate optical signals bi-directionally (e.g., by operation of a switch, a multiplexer and/or a beam splitter).

The optical fibers **156a**, **156b** depicted in FIG. **1B** are also each surrounded by a jacket **159a**, **159b**. The conductors **154a**, **154b** and the optical fibers **156a**, **156b** are positioned within the channel **155**. In some embodiments, the conductors **154a**, **154b** may be arranged within the polymer jacket **153**. The optical fibers **156a**, **156b** are free to translate within the channel **155** when the fiber optic cable **150** is bent.

The shape of the channel **155**, or optical fiber envelope **155**, is established so that no matter how the fiber optic cable **150** is bent, the optical fibers **156a**, **156b** will never be bent below their minimum bend radius. The channel **155** as illustrated is "cross" shaped. However, there is no requirement that the channel **155** be cross shaped and may be any shape necessary to accommodate optical fiber translation so when the fiber optic cable **150** is bent, optical fibers **156a**, **156b** are not bent

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to a radius below the minimum bend radius. The channel **155** shape and orientation may also depend on the preferred of bending and locations of other elements within the fiber optic cable **150**.

In some embodiments, the fiber optic cable **150** further includes a strength material, such as an aramid yarn or Kevlar. The strength material may be arranged within the channel **155**. It is not required that the strength material be arranged as such, or even required, and may be arranged within the jacket **153** or the channel **155** in any convenient orientation or arrangement. The strength material may surround the optical fibers **156a**, **156b** and conductors **154a**, **154b**. The strength material may be positioned in a space between the conductors **154a**, **154b**, the optical fibers **156a**, **156b** and the jacket **153**. The strength material allows the optical fibers **156a**, **156b** to move to a limited extent within the jacket **153**. It should be understood that other arrangements of the components illustrated in FIG. **1B** are within the scope of this disclosure.

In one embodiment, the fiber optic cable **150** is capable of being bent while successfully propagating optical signals. For example, the optical fibers may have a minimum bend radius of approximately 1.2 mm or greater. The minimum bend radius is the smallest radius the optical fibers **156a**, **156b** within the fiber optic cable **150** may be bent before excessive attenuation of the optical signals of the optical fibers **156a**, **156b** occurs. In one embodiment, the predetermined acceptable attenuation range is about 1.5 dB to 2.0 dB, and the minimum bend radius is about 1.2 mm or greater. It should be understood that fiber optic cables having other properties may be used.

Referring now to FIG. **1C-1G**, an optical component assembly **120** according to the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **1A** is depicted in greater detail. Referring specifically to FIG. **1C**, the optical component assembly **120** generally comprises an active component assembly **121** and a fiber securing assembly **122a/122b**. FIGS. **1D-1F** depict the fiber securing assembly **122a/122b** in cross section to depict interior components of the active component assembly **121**. The active component assembly **121** comprises an active component substrate **127**, one or more integrated circuits **128** (or other electronic components), and two active optical components in the form of a light emitting component **141** (e.g., a laser diode, such as a VECSEL laser diode) and a light receiving component **142** (e.g., a photo detector operable to detect optical signals emitted by a corresponding light emitting component). The light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142** are coupled to a surface **123** within a first solder ring **126a** and a second solder ring **126b**, respectively, of the active component substrate **127**. In alternative embodiments, the active component assembly **121** may have more or fewer active optical components (e.g., only a light emitting component, only a light transmitting component, several pairs of light emitting and light transmitting devices, etc.). For the embodiments described herein, active component substrate assemblies that have both a light emitting component and a light receiving component may be referred to as a transceiver substrate assembly having a transceiver substrate, and the overall assembly may be referred to as an optical transceiver assembly. Embodiments may have only one active optical component, as well as a plurality of active optical components depending on the application of the optical component/transceiver assembly.

The active component substrate **127** may be made of a dielectric material, such as a printed circuit board material (e.g., FR-4), and may be electrically coupled to the mother printed circuit board **113** by electrically conductive castellations **125**. The electrically conductive castellations **125** may

take on a variety of configurations to enable the active component assembly **121** to be electrically coupled to the mother printed circuit board **113** (e.g., by pressure sensitive anisotropic conductive film or conventional solder reflow methods). In one embodiment, through-holes **129a** and **129b** may be provided through a thickness of the active component substrate **127**, such as for mounting purposes.

Referring to FIG. 1D, the active component substrate **127** may include a first solder ring bond pad **135a** and a second solder ring bond pad **135b**. The light emitting component **141** may be coupled to a light emitting component bond pad (not shown) within the first solder ring bond pad **135a**, and the light receiving component **142** may be coupled to a light receiving component bond pad (not shown) within the second solder ring bond pad **135b**. The light emitting component bond pad is precisely aligned with the first solder ring bond pad **135a** in the x- and y-axis directions, and the light receiving component bond pad is precisely aligned with the second solder ring bond pad **135b** by the use of a single mask when fabricating the active component substrate **127**. The first and second solder rings **126a** and **126b** are created by application of a solder material with a known surface tension to the first and second solder ring bond pads **135a**, **135b** (or another material with a known surface tension, such as an epoxy material). The surface tension of the solder material (e.g., C4 solder) may provide for a solder ring having a known height in the z-axis direction. As described below, the first and second solder rings **126a** and **126b** may provide an alignment component that allows for precise positioning of the fiber securing devices **122a/122b** in the x-, y- and z-axis directions. It is noted that, due to the known surface tension of the solder, the solder rings are self-assembling structures that allow for the precise alignment of an end of an optical fiber to the active optical component.

In the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 1A-1G, the optical component assembly **120** comprises a first fiber securing device **122a** and a second fiber securing device **122b**. More or fewer fiber securing devices may be utilized depending on the number of active components utilized in the optical component assembly. The first and second fiber securing devices **122a**, **122b** are configured to receive and secure an optical fiber, such as optical fibers **156a** and **156b** (FIG. 1E). The first and second fiber securing devices **122a**, **122b** may be configured as a ferrule having a first fiber installation feature **130a** and a second fiber installation feature **130b**, respectively, fully extending therethrough. The first and second fiber installation features **130a**, **130b** comprise a fiber insertion region **131a/131b**, a close-fitting region **132a/132b**, and a fiber end region **133a/133b**. The fiber insertion region **131a/131b** may be frusto-conical in shape to aid in guiding the optical fiber **156a/156b** into the first and second fiber securing devices **122a**, **122b**. The close-fitting regions **132a/132b** may have a diameter that is substantially similar to that of an outside diameter of the optical fibers **156a/156b** such that the optical fibers are maintained within the close-fitting regions without substantial freedom of movement. The fiber end region **133a/133b** of the first and second fiber installation features **130a**, **130b** is an opening at a signal surface **137a/137b** of the first and second fiber securing devices **122a**, **122b** such that the fiber end regions **133a**, **133b** act as a first signal aperture and a second signal aperture.

The first and second fiber securing devices **122a**, **122b** each comprise an engagement surface **134a/134b** at an engagement end that tangentially contacts the first and second solder rings **126a**, **126b** when positioned within the first and second solder rings **126a**, **126b**, respectively. The engagement surface **134a/134b** may be configured as a chamfer, as illustrated

in FIGS. 1C-1E, 1G, or other engagement shapes that aid in locating the x-y-z position of the optical fiber **156a**, **156b**.

In an alternative embodiment, the optical component assembly **120** may have only a single fiber securing device rather than the two first and second fiber securing devices **122a** and **122b**. In this embodiment, the first and second fiber securing devices may be coupled together as a single component having a first extension and a second extension. For example the first fiber installation feature **130a** may extend through the first extension, and the second fiber installation feature **130b** may extend through the second extension, as described above with respect to the first and second fiber securing devices **122a**, **122b**. However, in this embodiment, the first and second fiber securing devices **122a** and **122b** are connected together as a unitary component.

In one embodiment, an optical fiber (e.g., first optical fiber **156a**) is inserted into the first fiber installation feature **130a** or the second fiber installation feature **130b** by pushing an end of the optical fiber into the fiber insertion region **131a**, through the close-fitting region **132a** and up against the fiber end region **133a**. The end of the optical fiber should be referenced to the signal surface **137a/137b** of the fiber securing device. In one embodiment, a temporary stop is placed against the signal surface **137a/137b** such that the ends of the first and second optical fibers **156a**, **156b** abut the temporary stop and do not extend past the signal surface **137a/137b** of the first and second fiber securing devices **122a**, **122b** (i.e., the ends of the first and second optical fibers **156a**, **156b** are located at the fiber end regions **133a**, **133b**). The first and second optical fibers **156a**, **156b** may be bonded within the first and second fiber securing devices **122a**, **122b** by use of an adhesive. In another embodiment, the first and second optical fibers **156a**, **156b**, may be inserted through the fiber installation features **130a/130b** of the first and second fiber securing devices **122a**, **122b** such that the ends of the first and second optical fibers **156a**, **156b** extend past the fiber end regions **133a/133b**. The first and second optical fibers **156a**, **156b** may then be cleaved (e.g., by a laser) such that the ends of the first and second optical fibers **156a**, **156b** are either flush with the fiber end regions **133a/133b**, or are at a known, specified distance from the fiber end regions **133a/133b**. The ends of the first and second optical fibers **156a**, **156b** should be substantially referenced to the fiber end regions **133a/133b** such that they are at a known z-axis distance *d* from the surface **123** of the active component substrate **127** (i.e., a known predetermined height measured from the fiber end region **133a/133b** to the surface **123** of the active component substrate **127**). In one embodiment, the ends of the optical fibers **156a**, **156b** are located substantially 50 μm from the fiber end regions **133a/133b**.

Referring specifically now to FIG. 1E, the first optical fiber **156a** and the first fiber securing device **122a** and the second optical fiber **156b** and the second fiber securing device **122b** are coupled to the active component assembly **121** such that the engagement surfaces **134a/134b** tangentially contact the first and second solder rings **126a**, **126b**, respectively. The first and second fiber securing device **122a**, **122b**, may be secured to the first and second solder rings **126a**, **126b** by an index of refraction matching material that is substantially transparent to the optical radiation emitted and received by the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142**, respectively such that the optical signals emitted by the light emitting component **141** may enter the optical fiber and the optical signals propagating in the optical fiber may be received by the light receiving component **142** (e.g., an epoxy or other adhesive).

The first and second solder rings **126a** and **126b** act as alignment components that precisely align the first and sec-

ond fiber securing devices **122a** and **122b** to a predetermined spatial optical coupling location of the active component substrate **127** (e.g., a predetermined light emitting location with respect to the light emitting component **141** and a predetermined light receiving location with respect to the light receiving component **142**). As described above, the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142** are precisely aligned with the first and second solder rings **126a**, **126b**, respectively, in the x- and y-axis directions by use of a single solder mask. Because of the known height of the first and second solder rings **126a**, **126b** (i.e., by the known surface tension and amount of solder used to form the rings) as well as x and y position of the first and second solder rings **126a** and **126b**, the fiber end region **133a/133b** of the first and second fiber securing devices **122a**, **122b** and the corresponding ends of the first and second optical fibers **156a**, **156b** are substantially aligned in a specific spatial position relative to the top surface of the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142**, respectively, in x-, y-, and z-axis directions.

The signal surfaces **137a/137b** of the first and second fiber securing devices **122a**, **122b** are located at a known predetermined distance *d* (height) along the z-axis measured from the signal surfaces **137a/137b** to the surface **123** of the active component substrate **127**. The predetermined distance *d* is determined by the height and shape of the first and second solder rings **126a**, **126b**. The shape and location of the first and second solder rings **126a**, **126b** also positions the fiber end regions **133a/133b** at a known x and y position with respect to the active component substrate **127**. In this manner, the fiber end region of a fiber securing device may be substantially located at a predetermined optical coupling location with respect to an active optical component, such as a light emitting component or a light receiving component. Accordingly, the fiber securing devices and solder rings may substantially align an end of an optical fiber with an active component for optical signal transmission.

As illustrated in FIG. 1A, the optical component assembly **120** may be coupled to the mother printed circuit board **113** such that the active components of the active component substrate are electrically coupled to the components of the mother printed circuit board **113**.

Referring now to FIGS. 2A-2E, another embodiment of an optical component assembly **220** is illustrated. The optical component assembly **220** generally comprises a fiber securing assembly configured as a single optically transmissive fiber securing device **222**, and an active component assembly **221**. Referring specifically to FIG. 2B, the active component assembly **221** comprises an active component substrate **227** having a light emitting component **141** and a light receiving component **142** coupled thereto at a light emitting component location and a light receiving component location defined by pads **238a** and **238b**, respectively. More or fewer active optical components may be provided. Optical component assemblies having both a light emitting component and a light receiving component may be referred to as optical transceiver assemblies, and the active component assembly **221** as a transceiver substrate assembly. As described above with respect to the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 1A-1G, the active component substrate **227** may be made from a dielectric material, such as FR-4, for example.

The active component substrate **227** of the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 2A-2E may comprise a first alignment location **237a** and a second alignment location **237b**. As described in detail below, the first and second alignment locations **237a** and **237b** may assist in precisely aligning the fiber securing device **222** and the active optical components to

the active component substrate **227** by the use of a vision system (not shown). The first and second alignment locations **237a** and **237b** may be configured as reference marks that are printed on a surface **223** of the active component substrate **227** at precise x- and y-axis coordinates, respectively. The light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142** may be coupled to the surface **223** of the active component substrate **227** by a vision die-attach system that uses the first alignment location **237a** and the second alignment location **237b** as reference points. First and second pads **238a** and **238b** may be lithographically defined at the same time as the first and second alignment locations **237a** and **237b**. In one embodiment, the active components may be directly aligned to their respective pads **238a**, **238b**. The active component substrate **227** may further include electrical connection vias to electrically couple the active component substrate **227** and the active optical components to the mother printed circuit board **113** (see FIG. 1A).

The fiber securing device **222** may comprise a first fiber installation feature **230a**, a second fiber installation feature **230b**, a first alignment aperture **226a** and a second alignment aperture **226b**. The material chosen for the fiber securing device **222** should be substantially transparent to the wavelength(s) of the optical radiation emitted and received by the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142** such that the optical radiation may pass through the fiber securing device **222**. Exemplary materials may include, by way of example and not limitation, epoxy resins, polyurethanes, polycarbonates, and polyetherimides.

It is noted that the fiber securing device **222** illustrated in FIGS. 2A-2E is configured to optically couple two optical fibers **156a** and **156b** to two active optical components (e.g., the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142**). However, it is understood that embodiments may be configured to optically couple more or fewer optical fibers to more or fewer active components.

Referring specifically now to FIGS. 2C and 2E, the first and second fiber installation features **230a** and **230b** are illustrated. FIG. 2C illustrates the optical component assembly **220** showing the interior first and second fiber installation features **230a** and **230b**, while FIG. 2E provides a cross-sectional view of the optical component assembly **220**. Each of the first and second fiber installation features **230a** and **230b** may comprise a fiber insertion region **231a/231b**, a close-fitting region **232a/232b**, and a fiber end region **243a/243b** within a bulk of the fiber securing device **222** material. The fiber insertion region **231a/231b** may comprise an opening at a fiber installation surface **228**, and may be frustoconical in shape to ease insertion of the first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b** into the first and second fiber installation features **230a** and **230b**.

The close-fitting region **232a/232b** may be configured as a hole having an end surface (i.e., a stop) that defines the fiber end region **243a/243b**. Therefore, the fiber end region **243a/243b** of the embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 2A-2E is located within a bulk region of the fiber securing device **222**. A diameter of the close-fitting region **232a/232b** may closely match the outer diameter of the first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b**.

Referring specifically to FIG. 2E, the end surface of the blind hole defining the fiber end region **243a/243b** is located at a predetermined distance *d* (height) along the z-axis measured from the fiber end region **243a/243b** to the surface **223** of the active component substrate **227**. The predetermined distance *d* is determined by the depth of the blind hole of the close-fitting region **232a/232b**. As described below, the predetermined distance *d* sets the z-axis distance from of an end

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of the fiber optic cable to the active optical component. The location of the first and second fiber installation features **230a** and **230b** sets the x- and y-axis location of the fiber ends.

The first optical fiber **156a** may be inserted into the first fiber installation feature **230a** such that an end of the first optical fiber **156a** abuts the fiber end region **243a**. The second optical fiber **156b** may be inserted into the second fiber installation feature **230b** such that an end of the second optical fiber **156b** abuts the fiber end region **243b**. The first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b** may then be secured within the first and second fiber installation features **230a** and **230b** by an index-matching, transparent material (e.g., an index-matching epoxy material). In one embodiment, a small vent hole (not shown) may extend from the fiber end region **243a/243b** to an attachment surface **224** to expose the first and second fiber installation features **230a**, **230b** to ambient at the bottom of the fiber securing device **222** such that excess air may escape upon insertion of the optical fiber and the epoxy material.

Referring to both FIGS. **2C** and **2E**, the fiber securing device **222** may further comprise an active optical component recess **244** in an attachment surface **224** such that the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142** may be positioned within the active optical component recess **244** when the fiber securing device **222** is coupled to the active component substrate **227**. The active optical component recess **244** may have a configuration other than the configuration depicted in FIGS. **2C** and **2E**. For example, the active optical component recess may be configured as two recesses, with one recess for the light emitting component **141** and one recess for the light receiving component **142**.

The first alignment aperture **226a** is located at a first end of the fiber securing device **222** and the second alignment aperture **226b** is located at an opposite, second end of the fiber securing device **222**. The x- and y-axis coordinates of the first alignment aperture **226a** and the second alignment aperture **226b** may be held in tight tolerance of one another for precise alignment with the first and second alignment location **237a**, **237b** of the active component substrate **227**. Embodiments are not limited to the particular location of the first and second alignment apertures **226a** and **226b**. Further, more than two alignment apertures may be utilized in other embodiments.

The fiber securing device **222** may be aligned with, and positioned on, the surface **223** of the active component substrate **227** by an automated process that utilizes vision alignment. During vision-system assembly of the fiber securing device **222** to the surface **223** of the active component substrate **227**, the first and second alignment apertures **226a** and **226b** are positioned in the x- and y-axis directions to align with the first and second alignment locations **237a** and **237b**, respectively. In this manner, the first and second alignment apertures **226a** and **226b** and the first and second alignment locations **237a** and **237b** act as alignment components that align the fiber securing device **222** to the active component substrate **227**. Therefore, the fiber securing device **222**, the light emitting component **141**, and the light receiving component **142** are coupled to the surface **223** of the active component substrate **227** using the same first and second alignment locations **237a**, **237b** as reference points. An attachment surface of the fiber securing device **222** that contacts the surface **223** of the active component substrate **227** may be secured by an adhesive, such as epoxy.

The fiber securing device **222** aligns fiber ends of the first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b** to predetermined optical coupling locations in x-, y-, and z-axis directions relative to the respective active optical component (e.g., the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving compo-

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nent **142**). A predetermined optical coupling location is the location that provides the greatest optical coupling between the end of the optical fiber and the active component. The fiber end should be aligned in both left and right directions, as well as in height for optimum optical coupling.

As described above, the location of the end surface of the hole **232a/232b** (i.e., the fiber end region **243a/243b**) establishes a known z-axis position of the end of the optical fibers with respect to the surface **223** of the active component substrate **227**. The x- and y-axis coordinates are established by the alignment of the first and second alignment apertures **226a** and **226b** with the first and second alignment locations **237a** and **237b**. In this manner, the fiber end region(s) of the fiber securing device may be substantially located at a predetermined optical coupling location with respect to an active optical component, such as a light emitting component or a light receiving component. Accordingly, the fiber securing device and the alignment locations on the active component substrate may substantially align an end of an optical fiber with an active component for optical signal transmission.

In some embodiments, the fiber securing device **222** may further comprise one or more notches to reduce and/or prevent optical cross-talk between the emitted and received optical signals. The embodiment depicted in FIGS. **2A-2E** comprises a first notch **236** on a top of the fiber installation surface **228**. The first notch **236** is positioned between the first and second fiber installation features **230a** and **230b** to prevent optical cross talk between optical signals propagating in the first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b**. The illustrated embodiment further comprises a second notch **239a** and the third notch **239b** on a bottom or attachment surface **224** of the fiber securing device **222**. The second notch **239a** may extend from the active optical component recess **244** and be positioned between the first fiber installation feature **230a** and the first notch **236**. The third notch **239b** may extend from the active optical component recess **244** and be positioned between the first notch **236** and the second fiber installation feature **230b**.

Referring now to FIGS. **3A-3G**, another embodiment of an optical component assembly **320** is illustrated. The optical component assembly **320** generally comprises a two-component fiber securing assembly configured as a fiber securing device **322** and a collar **360**, and an active component assembly **321**. Referring specifically to FIG. **3B**, the active component assembly **321** comprises an active component substrate **327** having a light emitting component **141** and a light receiving component **142** coupled thereto at a light emitting component location and a light receiving component location, respectively. More or fewer active optical components may be provided. Optical component assemblies having both a light emitting component and a light receiving component may be referred to as optical transceiver assemblies, and the active component assembly **321a** transceiver substrate assembly. The active component substrate **327** may be made from a dielectric material, such as FR-4, for example.

A surface **323** of the active component substrate **327** may include a slot **365** into which a light baffle **347** (described below) of the fiber securing device **322** may be positioned during mechanical engagement of the fiber securing device **322** and the active component substrate **327**. The active component substrate **327** may also include pin holes **368a** and **368b** to enable mechanical engagement and alignment of the fiber securing device **322** to the active component substrate **327**. Additionally, electrically conductive vias **369** may extend through the thickness of the active component substrate **327** that form a Faraday cage to electrically isolate the active components of the active component assembly **321**. It

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is noted that electrically conductive vias **369** may be utilized in any embodiment of the active component substrate **327** illustrated in the appended figures, and not only the two-component fiber securing assembly embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 3A-3G.

In some embodiments, the active component substrate **327** may further comprise a mechanical key notch **367** such that the optical component assembly **320** may be coupled to the mother printed circuit board **113** in only one correct orientation. Conductive pads **366a** and **366b** may be provided to couple the active component substrate **327** of the optical component assembly **320** to the mother printed circuit board **113** (see FIG. 3F, which illustrates a bottom view of the active component substrate **327**).

As illustrated in FIGS. 3A-3G, the collar **360** is mechanically coupled to the active component substrate **327** and aligns the fiber securing device **322** to the proper location with respect to the active component assembly **321** to thereby align the ends of the first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b** with the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142**, respectively. In one embodiment, the collar **360** comprises an inner wall **362** that is non-continuous and is generally "C" shaped. The inner wall **362** may define a collar gap **364**, which is the opened area of the "C" shape. The collar gap **364** exposes a region of an edge **370** of the active component substrate **327**. In another embodiment, the inner wall **362** may be continuous such that no opened area is formed.

The inner wall **362** of the collar **360** may have a conical, oval shape that is configured to mate with a corresponding conical, oval-shaped engagement surface **348** of the fiber securing device **322**. Other engagement surface configurations are also possible. As shown in FIG. 3B, the collar **360** may comprise coupling pins **372a** and **372b** that are positioned and configured to be inserted into the pin holes **368a** and **368b** of the active component substrate **327**. The collar **360** may be mechanically coupled to the active component substrate **327** by insertion of the coupling pins **372a** and **372b** into the pin holes **368a** and **368b**. The coupling pins **372a** and **372b** may be staked (e.g., by the application of heat or ultrasonic energy) to permanently attach the collar **360** to the active component substrate **327**.

Once attached to the active component substrate **327**, the collar **360** defines a collar opening **361** that exposes a region **363** of the surface **323** of the active component substrate **327**. As depicted in FIG. 3C, the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142** are positioned on the region **363** of the active component substrate **327** exposed by the collar opening **361**. In one embodiment, the collar **360** is coupled to the active component substrate **327** prior to populating the active component substrate **327** with the active optical components, such as the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142**. In this embodiment, a vision die-attach system is used to populate the active component substrate **327** that uses the exposed edge **370** of the active component substrate **327** and the inner wall **362** as a reference surfaces for the vision die-attach system. In embodiments that do not have a collar gap **364**, the collar opening **361** may expose two edges of the active component substrate **327** such that the exposed two edges may be used as reference surfaces. In this manner, the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142** may be accurately positioned on the active component substrate **327** with respect to the collar **360** independent from features or markings on the surface **323** of the active component substrate **327**.

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The fiber securing device **322**, which is configured to mate with the collar **360** at the collar opening **361**, may comprise a first fiber installation feature **330a**, a second fiber installation feature **330b**, a light baffle **347**, and tabs **345** and **346**. One or more additional fiber installation features (or fewer) may be provided depending on the number of active optical components in the assembly. The material chosen for the fiber securing device **322** should be substantially opaque to the wavelength(s) of the optical signals emitted by and received by the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142**. Exemplary materials may include, by way of example and not limitation, epoxy resins, polyurethanes, polycarbonates, and polyetherimides.

It is noted that the fiber securing device **322** illustrated in FIGS. 3A-3G is configured to optically couple two optical fibers **156a** and **156b** to two active components (e.g., the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142**). However, it should be understood that embodiments may be configured to optically couple more or fewer optical fibers to more or fewer active optical components.

The first and second fiber installation features **330a** and **330b** fully extend through a bulk of the fiber securing device **322** from a fiber installation surface **338** to a signal surface **333** (see FIG. 3G). Referring specifically to FIGS. 3D and 3G, the first and second fiber installation features **330a** and **330b** may each comprise a fiber insertion region **331a/331b**, a frusto-conical region **371a/371b**, a close fitting region **332a/332b**, and a fiber end region **375a/375b**. The fiber insertion region **331a/331b** may comprise an opening at the fiber insertion surface **368** that tapers to the close-fitting region **332a/332b** via the frusto-conical region **371a/371b**. The diameter of the fiber insertion region **331a/331b** may be greater than an outer diameter of the first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b** for ease of insertion of the optical fibers into the first and second fiber installation feature **330a** and **330b**. A diameter of the close-fitting region **332a/332b** may closely match the outer diameter of the first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b**. The fiber end regions **375a** and **375b** open to the signal surface **333** to form a first signal aperture and a second signal aperture (see FIG. 3G).

The first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b** should be inserted into the first and second fiber installation features **330a** and **330b**, respectively, such that the ends of the first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b** are positioned at the fiber end region **375a** and **375b** and are substantially referenced to the signal surface **333**. As described above, the fiber ends may be flush with the signal surface **333** or extend a known distance from the signal surface **333** if laser cleaved. As described above with respect to the embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 1A-1G, for a flush design a temporary stop may be positioned against the signal surface **333** such that the ends of the first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b** abut the temporary stop and are positioned at the fiber end regions **375a** and **375b** of the first and second fiber installation features **330a** and **330b**. The first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b** may then be secured within the first and second fiber installation features **330a** and **330b** with a transparent, index-matching adhesive material. In another embodiment, a temporary stop may not be utilized, but rather the optical fibers may be cleaved such that their ends are positioned within the fiber end regions **375a/375b** (e.g., by a laser).

In one embodiment, a light baffle **347** extending from the signal surface **333** may be utilized to further minimize any optical cross talk between optical signals propagating within the first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b**. The light baffle **347**, which is substantially opaque to the optical signals within the first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b**, may

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be positioned between the fiber end regions **375a** and **375b**. It should be understood that the light baffle **347** may be configured as other shapes, such as “V” shaped, rounded, or knife-edged.

The fiber securing device **322** is mechanically coupled to the collar **360**, thereby aligning the ends of the first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b** with respect to the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142** because the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142** are positioned on the active component substrate **127** with respect to the collar **360** via a vision system. The male conical and oval shape of the engagement surface **348** of the fiber securing device **322** is configured to engage the female conical and oval shape of the inner wall **362**. The light baffle **347** may be positioned into the slot of the active component substrate **327** when the fiber securing device **322** is coupled to the collar **360**. In one embodiment, the fiber securing device **322** is coupled to the collar **360** and the active component substrate **327** by an index-matching material. In an alternative embodiment, the fiber securing device **322** is coupled to the collar **360** by mechanical features, such as by snap-fit.

The illustrated, exemplary fiber securing device **322** further comprises a first tab **345** and a second tab **346**. The second tab **346** is sized and positioned on a side of the fiber securing device **322** to close off the collar gap **364** formed by the non-continuous inner wall **362**. The second tab **346** may also provide a mechanical keying feature that permits assembly in only one orientation of the fiber securing device **322** to the collar **360**. The second tab **346** may ensure that the fiber securing device **322** is coupled to the collar **360** such that the signal surface **333** is a predetermined distance *d* (height) measured from the surface **323** of the active component substrate **327**. The first tab **345** may also provide mechanical keying functionality.

Referring now to FIG. 3D, the collar **360** acts as an alignment component that aligns the fiber end regions **375a** and **375b** to predetermined active optical locations with respect to the active optical components (i.e., the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142**). The ends of the optical fibers **156a** and **156b** are therefore aligned in x-, y-, and z-axis directions with respect to the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142**. The predetermined height in the z-axis is established by the engagement of the fiber securing device **322** with the collar **360** such that the signal surface **333** is the predetermined distance *d* from the surface **323** of the active component substrate **327**. The x- and y-axis coordinates of the ends of the first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b** are also established by the mechanical engagement of the fiber securing device **322** with the collar **360**, and that the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142** are coupled to the active component substrate **327** using the inner wall **362** of the collar **360** as a reference. In this manner, the fiber end region(s) of the fiber securing device may be substantially located at a predetermined optical coupling location with respect to an active optical component, such as a light emitting component or a light receiving component. Accordingly, the fiber securing device and the collar may substantially align an end of an optical fiber with an active component for optical signal transmission.

Referring now to FIGS. 4A-4E, another embodiment of an optical component assembly **420** is illustrated. The illustrated optical component assembly **420** generally comprises an active component assembly **421** and a fiber securing assembly configured as a holder device **422**, a first fiber securing device **480a**, and a second fiber securing device **480b**. In one

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embodiment, the first and second fiber securing devices **480a** and **480b** are cylindrical ferrules. Referring specifically to FIG. 4B, the active component assembly **421** comprises an active component substrate **427** having a first active optical component (e.g., a light emitting component **141**) and a second active optical component (e.g., a light receiving component **142**) coupled thereto at a predetermined first location (e.g., a light emitting component) and a predetermined second location (e.g., a light receiving component location) along the x-axis and the y-axis, respectively. More or fewer active optical components may be provided. Optical component assemblies having both a light emitting component and a light receiving component may be referred to as optical transceiver assemblies, and the active component assembly **421a** transceiver substrate assembly. The active component substrate **427** may be made from a dielectric material, such as FR-4, for example.

The exemplary active component substrate **427** has two pin holes **468a** and **468b** to receive coupling pins **484a** and **484b** of the holder device **422** as described in more detail below. More or fewer pin holes may be utilized to secure the holder device **422** to the active component assembly **421**.

The active component substrate **427** may further comprise castellations and electrically conductive bond pads as described above to electrically couple the optical component assembly **420** to the mother printed circuit board **113** and/or prevent electrical cross-talk between the active optical components.

The holder device **422** may be configured as a rectangular plastic molded component that is substantially opaque to the wavelength of optical radiation emitted and received by the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142**. The holder device generally comprises a first fiber-locating hole **482a** and a second fiber-locating hole **482b** that extend from a first surface **424** to a second surface **438**, two coupling pins **484a** and **484b**, and an active optical component recess **487** at the first surface **424**.

The first fiber-locating hole **482a** and second fiber-locating hole **482b** are precision holes that are dimensioned to accept the first fiber securing device **480a** and the second fiber securing device **480b**, respectively. Referring to FIGS. 4C and 4D, the first and second fiber-locating holes **482a**, **482b** have an engagement feature **486a**, **486b** proximate to the active optical component recess **487**. The engagement feature **486a**, **486b**, which may comprise a chamfered region in one embodiment, may be configured to mate with an engagement surface of a fiber securing device **480a**, **480b**, as described below. Other arrangements may also be utilized. For example, the engagement feature may be configured as a circumferential rim upon which a corresponding circumferential rim or structure of the first and second fiber securing devices may rest.

The active optical component recess **487** may be configured in a variety of geometrical configurations and should be such that, when the holder device **422** is coupled to the active component substrate **427**, the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142** are maintained within the active optical component recess **487**. The illustrated optical component recess **487** further comprises a light emitting component hole **487a** and a light receiving component hole **487b** of which the first and second fiber securing devices **480a**, **480b** contact when inserted into the holder device **422** and are located in the respective stop positions (see FIGS. 4D and 4E). In an alternative embodiment, at least a portion of the active optical component recess **487** may extend to one or more sides of the holder device **422** to provide an epoxy vent path through which excess index matching epoxy may flow.

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The coupling pins **484a** and **484b** may extend from the first surface **424** of the holder device **422**. As shown in FIG. 4B, the coupling pins **484a** and **484b** are configured to be inserted into the pin holes **468a** and **468b** of the active component substrate **427**. In one embodiment, the coupling pins **484a** and **484b** have different diameters such that that holder device **422** may be coupled to the active component substrate **427** in only one orientation. The diameters of the coupling pins **484a**, **484b** may be smaller than the diameters of the corresponding pin holes **468a**, **468b** such that the coupling pins **484a**, **484b** loosely fit within the pin holes **468a**, **468b** to achieve rough alignment between the holder device **422** and the active component substrate **427**.

In one embodiment, the first and second fiber securing devices **480a** and **480b** may be similar to the first and second fiber securing devices **122a** and **122b** illustrated in FIGS. 1A-1G. More or fewer fiber securing devices may be utilized depending on the number of active components in the optical component assembly. The first and second fiber securing devices **480a** and **480b** have an engagement surface **434a**, **434b** that substantially matches the engagement features **486a**, **486b** of the holder device **422** such that the engagement surfaces **434a**, **434b** mate with the engagement features **486a**, **486b** when the fiber securing devices **480a** and **480b** are coupled to the holder device **422**.

Referring to FIG. 4D, the first and second fiber securing devices **480a**, **480b** are configured to receive and secure an optical fiber, such as first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b** shown in FIG. 4A. The first and second fiber securing devices **480a**, **480b** may be configured as a ceramic ferrule having a fiber installation feature **430a**, **430b**, respectively, fully extending therethrough. The fiber installation features **430a**, **430b** comprise a fiber insertion region **431a/431b**, a close-fitting region **432a/432b**, and a fiber end region **433a/433b**. The fiber insertion region **431a/431b** may be frusto-conical in shape to aid in guiding the optical fiber **156a/156b** into the first and second fiber securing devices **480a**, **480b**. The close-fitting regions **432a/432b** may have a diameter that is substantially similar to that of an outside diameter of the optical fibers **156a/156b** such that the optical fibers are maintained within the close-fitting regions without substantial freedom of movement. The fiber end region **433a/433b** of the first and second fiber installation features **430a**, **430b** is an opening at a signal surface **437a/437b** of the first and second fiber securing devices **480a**, **480b** such that the fiber end regions **433a**, **433b** act as a first signal aperture and a second signal aperture.

In one embodiment, the first optical fiber **156a** is inserted into the first fiber securing device **480a** and the second optical fiber **156b** is inserted into the second securing device **480b** such that the first second optical fibers extend beyond the first and second signal aperture, respectively. The first and second optical fibers **156a**, **156b** may be cleaved off at a precise distance with respect to the signal surface **437a/437b** (or flush with the signal surface **437a/437b** in some embodiments). The optical fibers may be secured within the fiber securing devices with an adhesive.

In one embodiment, the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142** may be first die-attached to the active component substrate **427** using a vision die-attach system that uses reference features on the active component substrate **427** as fiducial references (e.g., metal traces in the shape of a circular ring). The holder device **422** may be positioned onto the active component substrate **427** with the vision die-attach system using the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142** as fiducial references to precisely align the holder device **422** with respect to

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the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142**. In this embodiment a “look down” vision alignment method is used such that the vision system looks down through the light emitting component hole **487a** and/or the light receiving component hole **487b** to see the light emitting component **141** and/or light receiving component **142** for accurate placement of the holder device **422**. Accordingly, this embodiment may not require a “look up/look down” vision alignment method in which one camera looks up at the item to be positioned and a second camera looks down at the placement surface, wherein an overlapping of the images indicates an alignment. However, some embodiments may utilize such as “look up/look down” approach.

The coupling pins **484a** and **484b** are then positioned within the pin holes **468a** and **468b**. In one embodiment, while the holder device **422** is temporarily held in place by the vision die-attach system, the holder device **422** is tacked in place using UV curing adhesive on the coupling pins **484a** and **484b** in the loose-fitting pin holes **468a** and **468b** followed by a structural adhesive later in the process.

The active optical component recess **487** may be filled with an index matching adhesive and the first and second fiber securing devices **480a**, **480b** (having the first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b** positioned therein) positioned within the first and second fiber-locating holes **482a** and **482b**. The engagement surface **434a/434b** of the first and second fiber securing devices **480a** and **480b** (e.g., a chamfer or a square shoulder) determines the depth that the first and second fiber securing devices **480a** and **480b** are inserted into the first and second fiber-locating holes **482a** and **482b**. As shown in FIG. 4D, the engagement end of the first and second fiber securing devices **480a** and **480b** abuts the light emitting component hole **487a** and the light receiving component hole **487b** to establish the signal surface **437a/437b** of the first and second fiber securing device **480a** and **480b** at a predetermined distance *d* (height) measured from the surface **423** of the active component substrate **427**. In one embodiment, a vent hole (not shown) is provided in the holder device **422** to allow excess index matching adhesive to escape.

The holder device **422** acts as an alignment component that aligns the fiber end regions **433a** and **433b** with respect to predetermined active optical locations of the active optical components (i.e., the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142**). The ends of the optical fibers **156a** and **156b** are aligned in x-, y-, and z-axis directions with respect to the light emitting component **141** and the light receiving component **142**. The precisely-located fiber-locating holes **482a** and **482b** and the placement of the holder device **422** with respect to the light emitting component **141** and/or the light receiving component **142** establish the x- and y-axis positions of the ends of the first and second optical fibers **156a** and **156b**. The predetermined height in the z-axis is established by the engagement of the first and second fiber securing devices **480a** and **480b** with the engagement features **486a** and **486b** of the holder device **422** such that the signal surface **437a/437b** is the predetermined distance *d* from the surface **423** of the active component substrate **427**. In this manner, the fiber end region(s) of the fiber securing device may be substantially located at a predetermined optical coupling location (e.g., predetermined first and second location) with respect to an active optical component, such as a light emitting component or a light receiving component. Accordingly, the fiber securing devices and the holder device may substantially align an end of an optical fiber with an active component for optical signal transmission.

It should now be understood that embodiments described herein may precisely couple an end of an optical fiber to an

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active optical component, such as a light emitting component or a light receiving component, using relatively low cost components. Embodiments may comprise an active component assembly comprising an active component substrate having active optical components coupled thereto, and a fiber securing assembly into which optical fibers may be inserted. Alignment features are provided to substantially align ends of the optical fibers (or fiber) with the active component(s).

It is noted that terms like “typically,” when utilized herein, are not intended to limit the scope of the claimed invention or to imply that certain features are critical, essential, or even important to the structure or function of the claimed invention. Rather, these terms are merely intended to highlight alternative or additional features that may or may not be utilized in a particular embodiment of the present invention.

For the purposes of describing and defining the present invention it is noted that the terms “approximately” and “about” are utilized herein to represent the inherent degree of uncertainty that may be attributed to any quantitative comparison, value, measurement, or other representation.

What is claimed is:

1. An optical component assembly comprising:
an active component assembly comprising an active component substrate and an active optical component, wherein the active optical component is coupled to the active component substrate and the active component substrate comprises a slot;
a collar coupled to the active component substrate, the collar comprising an inner wall that defines a collar opening that exposes a region of the active component substrate, wherein the active optical component is positioned within the region of the active component substrate that is exposed by the collar opening;
a fiber securing device comprising a fiber installation feature extending through the fiber securing device from a fiber installation surface of the fiber securing device to a signal surface of the fiber securing device, wherein:
the fiber installation feature defines a signal aperture at the signal surface;
the fiber securing device comprises a light baffle extending from the signal surface and positioned within the slot; and
the fiber securing device is mechanically coupled to the collar at the collar opening such that the signal surface of the fiber securing device is substantially located at a predetermined distance d measured from the signal surface to a surface of the active component substrate and the signal aperture is substantially located at a predetermined optical coupling location with respect to the active optical component along an x-axis and a y-axis.
2. The optical component assembly of claim 1, wherein the inner wall of the collar is non-continuous such that at least a portion of one edge of the active component substrate is exposed by a collar gap defined by the inner wall of the collar.
3. The optical component assembly of claim 2 wherein:
the fiber securing device comprises a tab extending from the signal surface on a first side of the fiber securing device; and
the tab is positioned within the collar gap defined by the inner wall of the collar.
4. The optical component assembly of claim 1, wherein the inner wall of the collar is continuous such that at least two edges of the active component substrate are exposed by the collar.

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5. The optical component assembly of claim 1, wherein:
the collar comprises coupling pins and the active component substrate comprises pin holes; and
the collar is coupled to the active component substrate by insertion of the coupling pins into the pin holes.

6. The optical component assembly of claim 1, wherein the active component assembly comprises an additional active component, and the fiber securing device comprises an additional fiber installation feature extending through the fiber securing device.

7. The optical component assembly of claim 1, wherein the active optical component comprises a light emitting component or a light receiving component.

8. An optical transceiver assembly comprises:

- a transceiver substrate assembly comprising a transceiver substrate, a light receiving component, and a light emitting component, wherein the light receiving component and the light emitting component are coupled to the transceiver substrate and the transceiver substrate comprises a slot;

- a collar coupled to the transceiver substrate, the collar comprising an inner wall defining a collar opening that exposes a region of the transceiver substrate, wherein the light receiving component and the light emitting component are positioned within the region of the transceiver substrate that is exposed by the collar opening;

- a fiber securing device comprising a first fiber installation feature and a second fiber installation feature, the first and second fiber installation features extending through the fiber securing device from a fiber installation surface of the fiber securing device to a signal surface of the fiber securing device defining a first signal aperture and a second signal aperture, respectively, wherein:
the fiber securing device comprises a light baffle extending from the signal surface and positioned within the slot; and
the fiber securing device is mechanically coupled to the collar at the collar opening such that the signal surface of the fiber securing device is substantially located at a predetermined distance d from a surface of the transceiver substrate, the first signal aperture is substantially located at a predetermined light receiving location with respect to the light receiving component along an x-axis and a y-axis, and the second signal aperture is substantially located at a predetermined light emitting location with respect to the light emitting component along the x-axis and the y-axis.

9. The optical transceiver assembly of claim 8, wherein the inner wall of the collar is non-continuous such that at least a portion of one edge of the transceiver substrate is exposed by a collar gap defined by the inner wall of the collar.

10. The optical transceiver assembly of claim 9, wherein:
the fiber securing device comprises a tab extending from the signal surface on a first side of the fiber securing device; and
the tab is positioned within the collar gap defined by the inner wall of the collar.

11. The optical transceiver assembly of claim 9, wherein the inner wall of the collar is continuous such that at least two edges of the transceiver substrate are exposed by the collar.

12. The optical transceiver assembly of claim 9, wherein:
the collar comprises coupling pins and the transceiver substrate comprises pin holes; and
the collar is coupled to the transceiver substrate by insertion of the coupling pins into the pin holes.